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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Ecumenical Council Matters—The "Times" on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty—Earl Granville Opposed to Colonial Independence—Plotters of Insurrection in Russia—The Duke of Genoa to be Proclaimed King of Spain after Christmas—Carlists in France, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROME.

LONDON, December 14.—An important Papal bull has been issued under the seal of strict secrecy, establishing regulations for the Œcumenical Council: "In the exordium his Holiness exhorts bishops to live in the practice of charity, humility, sobriety and pious contemplation during the season of the Council. Though the right of making propositions for the church belongs only to himself and the Court of Rome, he desires and expects every father to think it his duty to make propositions, but on these conditions; that the propositions be made in writing, and submitted privately to the council of bishops named by the Pope; second, that the propositions have for their subject the general interests of the church, and not of a particular diocese; third, that it be accompanied by a statement of the motives which led to its presentation; fourth, that it be conformable to the spirit and traditions of the Catholic Church.

"His Holiness imposes secrecy on every person concerned in conciliatory labors. The order of precedence is fixed as follows: Cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, cardinal deacons, patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, abbotts, generals of monastic orders. The fathers are authorized to designate ten of their number to be charged with the judicial settlement of contestations arising among themselves.

"The Bull appoints the officers of the Council, naming as Legati or Presides over general congregations, Cardinals De Reisach, De Lucca, Bizzarre, Bilio and Capalti. Fathers who desire to harangue the assembly must obtain authorization from the Legati the evening preceding the day on which they intend to speak. Those who intend to propose canons must first submit them to one of the four Commissioners on Faith, Discipline, Religious Orders and Oriental Affairs, these Commissioners to be chosen by the Fathers, but they will be presided over by a Cardinal named by the Pope.

"The Bull prohibits the Fathers from absenting themselves before the conclusion of the Council, and authorizes them to reside outside their dioceses during the entire period of the Council.

"A majority of the Bishops are dissatisfied with many of the provisions of the Papal Bull."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 15.—The *Morning Telegraph* has an editorial on the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, wherein it predicts some modification of the policy of Congress towards the Dominion of Canada, through the influence of Secretary Fish, who, it believes, is in favor of free trade.

The *Times* to-day, while admitting the improved quantity, quality and price of Indian cotton, does not consider the probable displacement of American descriptions.

The *Times* in an article on the Canadian reciprocity treaty says its rejection by the United States Senate relieves England of an awkward question. If free trade existed between Canada and the United States, the Canadian tariff would discriminate against direct trade between the Union and England, and Canada would recognize a closer commercial interest with the United States than with the English, and political animosity is sure to follow commercial estrangement.

A deputation waited on Earl Granville, to-day, and presented an address asking for closer relations between the British Colonies and the home Government. Earl Granville replied, approving the request, and declaring that he was opposed to colonial independence.

Koopmanvchop, the Chinese merchant, of San Francisco, is negotiating with the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company, for the transportation of coolies from Chinese ports, by way of the Suez Canal to New Orleans.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 15.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree restoring the constitutional guarantees which were suspended during the republican insurrection. The *Gazette* also promulgates orders for the holding of elections to fill twenty nine vacant seats in the Cortes.

It is rumored the King of Italy recently told the Spanish ambassador at Florence that he should refuse his consent to the coronation of the Duke of Genoa. It is also reported that Arch Duke Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has refused overtures made to him by Spain in connection with the throne.

Advices from Madrid represent the question of sovereignty as rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is said that all necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of Genoa King of Spain, and that the proclamation will be made soon after Christmas.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, December 15.—News received from St. Petersburgh state that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow, and in the interior provinces of European Russia, and were plotting an insurrection to take place on the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 15.—The Carlist insurrectionists continue quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms supposed to belong to them were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighborhood by the French authorities.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 15.—Arrived—Borussia and Westphalia, from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 15.—*Evening*—Consols 92 for money; account 92¾. American securities quiet: 5-20 bonds—'62s, 85¼; '62s, 86¼; '65s, 85½; 10-40s, 82¾; Erie 26½; Illinois 100; Atlantic & Great Western, 26¼.

PARIS, December 15.—Bourse quiet at 72f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—Cotton easy; middling uplands at 11¾@11¾d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat at 9s 8d; red western No. 2 8s 5d@8s 6d; winter 8s 9d@8s 10. Western Flour 21s 9d. Corn—No. 2, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Peas 38s and scarce, of the quantity offered only a portion brings 35s. Pork 109s. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 63s@63s 6d. Spirits Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 47s 6d. Sperm Oil 86s. Sugar firm. Turpentine 28s 9d@29s. Linseed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, December 15.—Tallow declining and is quoted at 46s 9d.

ANTWERP, December 15.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, December 15.—Cotton firm at 157f. on the spot; 153¾f afloat.

BREMEN, December 15.—Petroleum flat at 6t 60g.

HAMBURG, December 15.—Petroleum at 15 mark bancos.

FRANKFORT, December 15.—U. S. Bonds closed at 91¾.

HAVRE, December 15.—Cotton closed quiet; tres ordinaire on spot 157f.

ANTWERP, December 15.—Petroleum closed firmer; quotations unchanged.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PARIS, December 15.—Later dates from Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian Ministry unsuccessfully opposed the continuing of the war against Paraguay, and tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869. NO. 291.

ARMY REUNION.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Army of the Cumberland—Members Present—Speech of Welcome—Other Addresses—Gen. Negley to Deliver the Anniversary Address.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15.—The Academy of Music has been handsomely decorated for the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. The first session will be held at two o'clock this afternoon. A large number of officers arrived last night and this morning, among whom are Generals Sheridan, Rosecrans, Weitzel, Colgrave, Welch, Milroy, Grose Williams, Kise, Hobson, Ritzfield, Lefevre, Maxwell, Elliott, Fullerton and E. S. McCook. Cols. Anderson, McDermott, Schofield, Bowning, Brooks. Cist, of Ohio; Cols. McCook and Waterman, of Illinois; Goddard, of New York; Mandenhall, U. A. S; Majors Bates and Arch, of Cincinnati. Gens. Sherman and Thomas will not be here.

The meeting convened at the Academy of Music at two P. M. General Kimball, chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, of the Congregational Church. Col. Tressler, who had been appointed to deliver the welcome address, being absent, Gen. Kimball made the address, as follows: Comrades: To another was assigned the duty of welcoming you on this occasion, but as chairman of the Executive Committee to make arrangements for this meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, the duty devolves upon me to make the address of welcome to this assembly. When I look around me here, my heart is too full for utterance, because I see around me faces that I well knew in the hour of trial and of danger, and because there are seats vacant here. Parker, McCook, and others, are not with us to-day; but the God of battles was with us in that day of trial. He has been with us since, and oh! may He be with us for ever. Comrades, Indianapolis, the capitol of the great Hoosier State, that contributed so largely to swell the ranks of the army of the Ohio, to-day bids you welcome and a hearty God bless you. [Applause]. I can't make a speech, but under the lead of the gallant Rosecrans, [Cheers] who sits on my right, and under the lead of the great hero of the Shenandoah Valley. [Cheers. Under the lead of these men, by the blessings of God, I could fight, and the men could fight with me, [Cheers] and I say that Indiana's heart is with the Army of the Cumberland, with the Army of the Union, with the army and navy of the United States of America. [Cheers.] As we stood by the flag then, so we stand by it to day, and so will we stand by it so long as time shall be given us. [Renewed applause.] Comrades, without detaining you longer, I take great pleasure in presenting to you the gallant leader of the Army of the Shenandoah, Gen. Sheridan, who will preside over the deliberations of the Society in the absence of (will you pardon me, comrades and commanders, if I say) in the absence of one whose picture is before us. [Cheers.] The greatest man, permit me to say, on God's footstool, in the army of the United States of America. [Renewed and prolonged cheers.] I may be partial, but I love this man, I honor these gallant men, but while I honor them, my heart's whole fountain of love goes out to old Pap Thomas. [Renewed demonstrations of applause.] General Sheridan is the presiding officer of this Society. Indiana now turns it over to your command, and may you, and every member say with Lincoln's picture: "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and when you go home, may each one of you say that it was good for us to be here. God bless you all. [Cheers.]

General Sheridan, on approaching the chair, was greeted with round after round of applause. When quiet was restored he said:

"Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland: I congratulate you upon this, our third anniversary. It was not my good fortune to be with you heretofore at the meeting of your society, but I think you all know that I have greater love and affection for the Army of the Cumberland than for any other army, and although I was not with you in person, I was with you in heart and soul. (Renewed applause.) It gratifies me much to see that such good feeling is manifested in your proceedings, for it was this which sustained the old flag so gallantly. (Applause.) I suppose you all, as well as myself, regret the absence of our old commander, Gen. Thomas. (Cheers.) We all regret that he is not here to-day, that he might contribute by his presence to the pleasure of the meeting, but circumstances have prevented him from coming. But while he is absent, we have here the commander under whom we first organized at Bowling Green, on whose banner was inscribed the name "Army of the Cumberland." (Prolonged applause.) It is no use for me to describe the marches we made under his command. It is no use to describe the sanguinary conflicts we fought under his command, and it is not for me to attempt to describe the affection we have always felt towards him. (Applause.)

Loud and repeated calls were made all over the house for General Rosecrans, until he was led forward by General Kimball, when he spoke so low that but little was heard at the reporter's desk. He was understood to say: I am not able to express the gratification I feel in meeting you here to-day. My heart is so full that I will talk but little. Nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have been with you at former meetings; but circumstances prevented, and now it has been my good fortune to-day, gentlemen, to find myself with you. I render homage to that magnanimity which has made the Army of the Cumberland so conspicuous among the armies of the Union, and that which characterizes the Army of the Cumberland, I find is exhibited by all the soldiers connected with it wherever I meet and speak with them. I earnestly congratulate you upon it, and I congratulate you the more and feel proud of it, as I was one which went to make up the body of that army of the Cumberland, and of the Ohio. But comrades, you must excuse me from trying to make a speech, and let me say that with all my heart I greet you; and whenever I meet a member of the army of the Cumberland, no matter whether he served in the ranks, or has the star of a General, I shall greet him most cordially. (Cheers.)

Gens. Wood, Scofield and Negley were loudly called on and made short speeches, after which the chairman announced the regular order of business, reading the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports and hearing reports from the various committees. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury, after paying all expenses for the year, of two thousand six hundred dollars.

A letter was read from Gen. Thomas regretting his not being able to be at the reunion, which was greeted with applause. The President was authorized to communicate the regrets of the Society to Gen. Thomas by telegraph.

A letter was also read from Gen. Garfield. A large number of other letters were in the hands of the Secretary, but the reading of them was postponed until after the regular business had been gone through with.

A Committee consisting of Gens. Fullerton, Grose, Sibner, Col. T. A. Harris and Major Bridges were appointed to report a plan for the investment of the funds of the Society, and also to suggest means for the further increase of the funds. Committees were also appointed to select the next place of meeting, and to provide for the next annual address, and nominate officers for the ensuing year, with instructions to report at the next session to-morrow.

A resolution changing the anniversary to the 19th of September, was referred to the Committee to select the next place of meeting.

Adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, will deliver the annual address to-morrow afternoon. The banquet will be held at Washington Hall to-morrow night.

Among the numerous letters received, but the reading postponed, are those of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Admirals Farragut and Porter, Gens. Cox, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, McClellan, Pope, Ferry and Hovey; Vice President Colfax, Hon. O. P. Morton and T. A. Hendricks.

Agricultural College Land Scrip.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, December 15.—One hundred thousand acres of Agricultural College land scrip, issued to New York, was to-day sold for $87,000 to G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Associate Justice Greer—The Grant Equestrian Statue—Nominations—No Alterations to be Made—No Nominations Confirmed—Postal Convention—Assigned to Duty.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1869.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE GREER.

Still hesitates to tender his resignation to the President, at the solicitation, it is said, of his family, whose social standing here during the winter would be interfered with. The Judge is so feeble that it is impossible for him to move without assistance, and his mind is very much impaired. He has been importuned, time and again, to retire, and has again and again consented to do so; but his family have prevented. The other members of the Court, conscious of his failing mind, formed a committee to wait upon the Judge, and in the kindest manner, call his attention to his position. It was at the time thought he would at once retire. Recently, when the subject was referred to again, he authorized Justice Fields to draw up his resignation, which was done, but he failed to sign it. It is said he has now decided to wait for a time.

When Justice Grier retires from the Supreme Court—if he ever does, which seems doubtful just now—the Pennsylvania delegation will make a strong effort to secure the appointment of his successor from their own State, insisting that the position belongs to that State because Justice Grier was a native thereof when appointed.

Mr. Stanton has many warm supporters who claim that the position will be acceptable to him, and that his health will enable him to perform his duties. Another strong name mentioned is that of Judge Schofield, at present a member of the House. Judge Strong, until recently a Justice on the Supreme Court Bench of Pennsylvania, is also frequently alluded to in connection with the position. Judge Strong arrived here last evening, and to-day had an interview with the President.

THE GRANT EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

Some time since, Senator Sherman, Representatives Garfield, Kelley, Butler and Logan, General Spinner, H. D. Cooke, and others, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of the erection of an equestrian statue of General Grant, to be placed on the terrace of the south front of the Treasury Department. They have so far succeeded in obtaining subscriptions for this purpose to make it an assured success, and have obtained from Secretary Boutwell the necessary official plans of the statue on the terrace. They have also obtained assurances from the Military Committees of both Houses that a bill will be passed, donating a sufficient number of cannon captured by General Grant, as material for its construction. Correspondence has ensued between the sculptor, J. A. Bailey, of Philadelphia, and the Executive Committee of the association, and between the latter and the President, which has resulted in a determination to proceed with the execution of the proposed statue without further delay. For this purpose appropriate buildings have been erected on the White House lot, near the Executive Mansion, and the artist will soon commence a model of the President's trotter, "Cincinnati," which animal selected by the latter for that purpose.

NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following nominations to the Senate to-day: C. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; L. D. Latimer, United States Attorney for California; James W. Forniance, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; David W. Houston, Marshall for Kansas; Edgar W. Hillyer, Judge of the United States District Court of Nevada; Richard Beardsley, of Indiana, Consul at Jerusalem; Henry Crimes, Receiver of Public Moneys for Helena District, Montana.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

Postmaster General Creswell received a cable telegram on the 14th from the Postmaster General at London, announcing the execution by the British Postoffice on that day, of a new Postal Convention to come in operation on the 1st of January. The articles of the convention were drafted and executed at Washington on the 3d inst.

NO ALTERATION TO BE MADE.

The Committee of Internal Revenue Officers, to whom was referred the subject of a change in the recent order of Commissioner Delano concerning the use of stand casks, have, upon consultation, decided that no reasons exist why any alteration or modification of the Commissioner's order should be made.

NO NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed no nominations, but merely referred those received to-day, including that of Judge Hoar for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which was sent to the Committee on Judiciary.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Col. James Thompson has been detailed as Professor of Military Science for the Indiana State Military University at Bloomington, Indiana.

ST. LOUIS.

Resignation—Christian Association—Arrested, Discharged and Sues His Prosecutors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—General John W. Noble has resigned the office of United States District Attorney, for this District.

In the State Christian Convention, to-day, a very interesting discussion of the questions, "The spiritual condition and needs of our State," and "How can we secure a more general attendance upon public worship?" took place, quite a number of ministers and laymen participating. Much enthusiasm is manifested, and a strong and general desire is apparent to increase the efficiency of the Church and spread the Gospel in every household.

Several days ago Dewitt C. Gray, a young merchant, was arrested and tried on a charge of stealing one hundred and twenty wheat sacks, and acquitted. To-day he brought three suits against several merchants, charging them with conspiracy to blast his good name and credit as a merchant. He claims forty thousand dollars damages. Among the parties sued are Mayor Cole, Geo. Bain, Henry Frederick, and Benjamin Von Phul.

At a meeting of New Englanders to-night, to arrange for the celebration of Forefathers' Day, it was decided to form a permanent society of New Englanders, and a committee was appointed to perfect a plan of organization.

TENNESSEE.

Trial for Blackmailing Distillers—Legislative Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, December 15.—J. Edward Stacy was brought before United States Commissioner Campbell to-day on two warrants, charging him with fraudulently obtaining money from distillers. The testimony on the first warrant being insufficient, the case was dismissed on motion of the Attorney General. On the second, the evidence of Bradley, the only Government witness, was heard. Counsel for defendant sought to invalidate his testimony, and were granted leave until to-morrow to introduce witnesses to impeach his creditability. Bradley is under indictment for defrauding the Government, and one witness swore he would not believe him on his oath, and another swore that Supervisor Emery told him he prosecuted Stacy because he was an applicant for his (Emery's) office.

The House passed, on its second reading, a bill to preserve the credit of the State. It taxes all property eighty cents on the hundred dollars, and provides for funding the Bank of Tennessee notes and interest on the State debt due and falling due before 1872.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Memorial of Laboring Men—Industrial Exhibition—Memory of Abraham Lincoln—Increase of Salaries—Senator Brownlow Defends His Course. HOUSE: Information Asked For—The Avondale Accident—Further Action on the Census Bill—Without Disposing of the Amendments, the House Adjourned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of the laboring men of the United States in Convention assembled, asking the intervention of Congress in behalf of colored laborers in the Southern States. After setting forth the immediate necessity of this people, the paper asks the division and distribution among them of lands of the United States, and the appointment of a commissioner to purchase lands in those Southern States where there are now no public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with amendments the bill to encourage and promote the International Industrial Exhibition in Washington in 1871. He explained that the amended bill simply authorized a corporation for the purpose, and information concerning the area and settlement of the lands.

Mr. LIPTON introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in cases of applications of cancellation of homestead entries. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Committee of Internal Revenue to offer, and pay reward for the detection and apprehension of any person charged with murdering or attempting to murder any officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a building for Government offices at Little Rock. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROWNLOW read from the Secretary's desk a long personal explanation in regard to his connection with the late political events in Tennessee, denying, as reported, that he attempted to elect Andrew Johnson Senator, &c.

Mr. CARPENTER spoke at length in support of his resolution, declaring that the Spanish garrisons within it must be permitted to leave New York. At the conclusion, he moved to put the resolution on its passage.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and made a brief argument against interference with the gunboats, and the expulsion of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Under the rules, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., then read a long speech favoring the repeal of the 8th hour law.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to take up the resolution previously offered by him, declaring that as the opinion of the Senate the thirty gunboats contracted for in the United States by or in behalf of the Government of Spain, to be employed against the revolted district of Cuba, should not be allowed to depart from the United States during the continuance of that rebellion. He supported has resolution in a speech of same length.

Mr. WILSON expressed a desire that the law should have a fair chance to be tested practically.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the pending question in order to take up the bill relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the motion, and moved to adjourn, but finally modified his motion to provide for an Executive session.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 23.

A motion to adjourn was also disagreed to.

The bill relative to appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in certain cases, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information as to the disposition made of the $600,000 received by the United States as indemnity for aggressions on American commerce pursuant to a treaty with Japan of the 22d of October, 1864.

Mr. PROSSER introduced a bill to provide for specie payments. Referred.

Mr. DIX introduced a bill to revive the act of June 13th, 1860, continuing the benefits of a grant of public lands for the use of the Tennessee and Coosa River Railroad, Alabama, and a bill to remove all political disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment. Referred.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution declaring it as the judgement of the House that whenever public lands are disencumbered of Indian title, they shall be immediately open to settlement under existing laws, or under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe, and that the sale of Indian lands to corporations and speculators, by treaty stipulation, is contrary to a sound republican policy and in derogation of the rights of the people, and that the House will refuse hereafter to make any appropriations to carry out the provisions of Indian treaties in which the terms of this resolution are not adhered to. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to Government bonds loaned to railroad companies, and the amount received from National banks, &c. Objected to.

Mr. CONGER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a harbor of refuge on the shore of Lake Huron, between Point au Barques and St. Clair river. Adopted.

Mr. DYER introduced a bill to increase the tax on the circulation, deposits and the average amount of capital stock of the national banks beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. Referred to Committee on Banking.

Mr. FARRELL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to public lands remaining unappropriated in the several southern and southwestern States. Adopted.

Mr. HAYES offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the causes of the late horrible accident in the Avondale mines, Pa., and if they have power under the Constitution, to report a bill embodying such provisions as will, as far as practicable, prevent a recurrence of such accidents in coal mines; also to report on the propriety of the creation by the House of a committee to be called the Committee of Public Safety, whose duty it shall be to investigate cases of accidents whereby human life is endangered or lost, and to recommend legislation to provide against their happening, and punish those persons by whose negligence or carelessness they may be occasioned. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, on the census bill. Various Amendments pending yesterday, for the collection of statistics of United States bonds held by corporations and individuals, were rejected. Various propositions were made as to railroad and other statistics, but the amendment offered yesterday, by Mr. Garfield was adopted with the slight alterations. Various propositions were also made and discussed relative to details in the schedule of inquiries.

Mr. JENCKES moved to strike out the agricultural schedule from the bill, and leave the Superintendent of the census to frame the schedule, which would naturally vary according to location. He argued that it was the practical way of doing it, Congress simply indicating what the chief information. Messrs. Garfield and Paine argued against the motion, which was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend, by inserting a new section directing the Superintendent of the Census, to report to Congress on or before the first of September, the actual enumeration of the people of the several States. He supported the amendment by an argument in favor of the right to be represented in the next Congress, according to the population of 1870, which was rejected by 60 to 76.

The Committee then reported the bill to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments that were agreed to in the Committee of the whole, most of them merely verbal alterations, and they were not received. The amendment offered by Mr. JENCKES, and agreed to in Committee as section eight, for the appointment of special deputies to collect and arrange manufacturing and social statistics, was agreed to, 90 yeas to 86 nays. Without disposing of all the amendments, the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

KENTUCKY.

The United States Senatorship—Shooting Affair—Escaped Prisoners Recaptured—Wife Murderer Respited.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 15, 1869.

It is claimed at Frankfort that if the Senatorial race is narrowed between McCreery and Stevenson, McCreery will be supported by a majority of those who voted for Galladay on the second ballot to-day. Stevenson's friends count upon receiving the Republican vote cast for Finlay, upon the strength of the report that Stevenson favors negro testimony.

At Cloverport, Ky., Barney Walker fired two shots at Jas. B. Lillard, wounding him seriously in the thigh and body. Cause, old grudge.

William Kriel, the wife murderer, sentenced to be hung December 17th, has been respited until January 21st. Strong efforts are making to have the Legislature commute his sentence.

Yesterday, while Sheriff Mills was incarcerating a murderer named Andrew Diarmitt, was knocked down, by him, and locked in a cell. Diarmitt escaped, but was re-arrested. Twelve other prisoners pried off a portion of the roof of the jail and successfully escaped.

The several prisoners who escaped from Carrollton (Ky.) jail, have been recaptured and jailed here.

A skiff containing Lieut. J. E. Warden, of the 14th Infantry, and two privates, capsized while crossing the river to-day. Warden was drowned. The two other men swam ashore. Warden was twenty-eight years old and lately married. Efforts to recover the body were fruitless.

CINCINNATI.

A Bloody Murder at Maysville—Desperate Fight at Malden—Several Wounded, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Officers of the steamer Fleetwood report a bloody murder at Maysville last night, in which Mr. Taylor, clerk of Barcroft House was shot and killed by a stranger in a quarrel about cards in a gambling house.

The same officers report a desperate fight, on Monday night, between a party of negroes and whites, at Maiden, West Virginia, ten miles above Charleston, on the Kanawha river. Several were wounded on both sides. Gen. Ruffner was among the number.

The Grand Jury of this county is engaged in investigating the management of public institutions.

The City and County Commissioners this morning granted the application of the city for the annexation of Storrs township on the west of the village of Riverdale, and east of that portion of Spencer township comprised in the village of Pendleton.

The jury in Madison, Indiana, yesterday acquitted J. W. Rea, tried for the murder of Capt J. S. Rea.

HAVANA.

Additional Tax to be Levied—Banished Natives May Return.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, December 15.—Captain General De Rodas has authorized the Council of Mantanzas to impose an additional tax on sugar and molasses, for the purpose of raising revenue sufficient to cover the municipal deficiency.

Another detachment of troops arrived to day from Spain.

Intelligence from Porto Rico states that the Captain General had granted permission to return to natives compromised in the revolution of last year. All foreigners implicated are to remain banished.

The Womaa Suffrage Ball Still Rolling.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WORCESTER, December 15.—At to-day's session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention steps were taken for the formation of county and city societies. The following resolution was adopted: That this Convention request the Executive Committee of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association, prior to our next State election, to interrogate candidates of each particular party as to whether in case of election they will exert their official influence in favor of the enfranchisement of the women of the Commonwealth; also to use every honorable means to defeat the election of all who fail to respond or return negative or evasive answers.

The Convention closed this evening.

Methodist Episcopal Convention and the Bible in Public Schools.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, December 15.—The Methodist Episcopal State Convention to-day replied that regarding the Bible as the only sufficient rule of Christian faith and the palladium of our liberties, we look on all attempts to exclude it from our public schools, or to break down its authority, as a blow at the foundation of Republicanism. Resolutions strongly endorsing a prohibitory liquor law were also passed.

NEW YORK CITY.

Men Enlisting for the Spanish Service—Railroad Banquet—Convention of Oil Refiners—Army Corps Reunion—High Price for Hotel Property—Suits for Fraudulent Representations, &c.

(By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

The *Sun* says the Spaniards are enlisting men here to serve against Cuba. Legal evidence of the fact has been offered to the law officers of the United States in this city, and they decline to receive or in any way act upon it.

The banquet given last night by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company to the officers of the Camden and Amboy, was memorable by reason of the fact that the representatives of the latter company formally gave up the monopoly which held New Jersey fast for a quarter of a century.

A Convention of oil refiners to-day resolved that the standard gravity of crude petroleum, in its natural state, shall be 46 degrees, and after the first of January, 1870, all contracts shall be made between 44 and 48 degrees gravity. Oil bearing a gravity above 48 degrees shall not be merchantable, and will not be received by a purchaser except upon agreement of a reduction. If a seller wishes to deliver crude oil of lighter gravity than 46 degrees, and not over 48, a deduction of 3½ per cent. on ths price per barrel, or gallon, for each degree, or part of a degree, shall be made above 46 degrees. If, on the other hand, a seller shall deliver unadulterated oil under 46, and not below 44 gravity, then the buyer shall allow 3½ per cent. upon each degree.

Everything is in readiness on board the Spanish gunboats, and they are expected to leave to-morrow.

At the reunion of the officers of the Sixth Army Corps, held to-day, Gen. W. B. Franklin was chosen President for the ensuing year, and the annual meeting and banquet fixed for Philadelphia, April 8.

The New York Hotel property was sold at auction to-day for $1,095,000.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins has brought a suit against Col. Jno. Bliss, Jr., in the Superior Court, charging Bliss with having by fraudulent representations led him into the purchase of 1000 shares of the Wyoming Coal Company, at over 50, and inducing him to hold the stock until a loss of $38,000 had accrued on it.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—John Russell, ex-Secretary of the State of Ohio, is seriously ill at Urbana with paralysis.

—Charles Feller, on trial at Cleveland for the murder of Ferdinand Besser, has been acquitted.

—Joseph Trowbridge, a wealthy leather merchant of New York city, committed suicide on Tuesday.

—The steamer Cambria, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday; also, the steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

—A Convention of petroleum refiners was held at New York yesterday. A report on the depreciation and adulteration of petroleum.

—The jury in the case of B. W. Moret, charged with malfeasance in office while Assistant Assessor of the Eighth Reading District, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday.

—Commodore Stedman has assumed command of the Charleston Navy Yard, at Boston, in place of Commodore Rogers, who takes command of the East India Squadron as Admiral.

—Anna Capina, convicted at St. Louis of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, has been pardoned by President Grant, on the representation that she was the dupe of her husband.

—The Coroner of St. Louis has preferred a charge of murder in the fourth degree against George J. Barnett, architect and superintendent, Samuel M. Ross, assistant superintendent, and Polk Fitzsimmons and Richard Farrel, contractors for the stone masonry of buildings in that city, as the result of the fall on the 19th of November, killing and wounding several persons.

—At Cincinnati yesterday morning the police arrested a man for drunkenness who gave his name as J. W. Lane, and on him they found fifty dollars of genuine money, sixty dollars counterfeit, and also a circular letter from Wogan & Co., No. 73 Nassau street, New York, informing him that they sold counterfeit money so well executed as to deceive the Government Treasury experts, and at low rates. He was locked up for examination.

—Col. Whiteley, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has received by express from Philadelphia, a package containing a counterfeit ten-dollar National Bank note plate. The plate, which is in four pieces—two for the face and two for the back—is splendidly engraved on the finest finished steel, the latter bearing the imprint of Jacob Perkins & Sons, Sheffield. Experts and detectives pronounce it the best plate ever seen, and they were of the opinion that no plates have ever been printed upon it, and that it had not been transferred. The person forwarding it says he has been a counterfeiter for the past twelve years, but has reformed, and has left for foreign parts.

—A St. Paul (Minn.,) dispatch states that the latest intelligence from Red River is to the effect that the rebels have placed Governor McTavish under close guard on account of his recent proclamation, advising them to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. Captain Campbell, of the McDougall party, attempted to enter Fort Garry, but was met by sentinals, who forced him back upon American soil, under pain of being shot, and forbidden to reenter the lines of the insurgents. The account says the rebels continue to draw rations from the Hudson Bay Company's goods with such regularity that it is making inroads upon the provisions of the Company.

Chloral—A Sleep Producer.

Much interest prevails in the medical world on the question of the remedial powers of chloral. This substance is brought forward as a means of producing prompt, sound and refreshing sleep, without previous excitement or subsequent disturbance of the nervous system, such as are common when the ordinary narcotics have been taken. The hydrate or chloral, the form in which it is administered, was first introduced into the medical practice by Liebreich. It is described by Dr. B. W. Richardson as a white crystaline body, soluble in water, and yielding a solution not very disagreeable to the taste; its odor is pungent, and, but for this, is so like that of a melon as to be hardly distinguishable from th's latter. Chloral is the final product of the action of dry chlorine on ethylic alcohol, and is an oily fluid, thin, colorless and volatile.

M. Demarguay, Surgeon of the Hospice Dubois, Paris, has recently instituted a series of experiments on the properties of chloral. He regards this substance as the most rapid and the most perfect of hypnotics or sleep producers; but, according to his obsecrvation, so far from its being an anæsthetic, like chloroform, it greatly increases the sensibility, nor does he believe in its decomposition in the blood, but rather that it is eliminated through the respiratory organs.

Mr. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the Queer's household, after speaking of cases in which he has found chloral beneficial, says:

"I think I have seen enough to justify the hope that it will prove to be of valuable assistance in cases where we wish to procure rapid relief to pain, and at the same time to lower the temperature of the body, while we are anxious to avoid headache, sickness, loss of appetite, and the rise of temperature, which often counterbalance the good effects of opium." Langenback, an eminent German surgeon, relates a case of delirium tremens in a woman, to whom opium, morphia and brandy had been given without procuring tranquility or sleep, but who was soon soothed by chloral. In a quarter of an hour after the first dose, she was fast asleep, and continued to sleep quietly from two P. M., until the following morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

BARNUM has got possession of the great Stone Man of Cardiff.

THE Pope has ordered a statue of George Peabody to be erected at Rome.

IT is now pretty well settled that the Cardiff giant is a remarkable imposition.

SIXTEEN thousand letters, directed to Germany, were written at Chicago last week.

IT has been decided, in Iowa, that a woman can legally hold the office of County Superintendent of Schools.

THE temperance organization in Chicago is endeavoring to secure the closing of the saloons of that city on the Sabbath.

THE Deputy Treasurer of Tama county, Illinois, was stabbed on the night of the 10th, by two ruffians, and robbed of $8,000.

A NEGRO woman in Louisville has given birth to a child with ten fingers on each hand. The doctors say it is a wonder.

THE Esquimaux believe that a man who has three wives in this world is sure of Heaven in the next. He ought to find peace somewhere.

THERE are in Iowa, 216 newspapers, of which 147 are Republican, 39 Democratic, 22 neutral or unknown, and eight others variously classed.

AN eighty feet vein of iron ore, also a bed of fire clay, were recently discovered on the Wiley farm, in Noble county, Ohio, in excavating for a railroad.

AN exchange says the petition to re-enact the ten commandments would stand a better chance of success in New York, with an amendment striking out the word "not."

THE Masonic fraternity of Kentucky hold

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp unchanged.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼@91⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122.

WE HAVE long since been aware of the design, on the part of certain friends of protection for iron, to throw the coal duty overboard. The N. Y. *Tribune* has now taken that position openly. All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

IN a very just critique upon the President's Message, the Montreal *News* pays this high tribute to our financial honor:

We cannot name any other nation by whom such vigorous and honest efforts have been made to discharge their obligations; and whatever may be our natural and acquired prejudices, we are forced to confess that the United States are the first and only great community that has acted up to their pledges of freeing themselves from public debt.

THE New York *World* admits that "the XVth Article is pretty certain to be declared adopted, before the beginning of next spring," but declares that the questions, "as to the constitutionality of the ratification by the ten reconstructed States," and as to the status of Indiana, and of New York if her ratification be "withdrawn," will be "open to the future action of the Supreme Court or a Democratic Congress." This is an indefinite postponement of the promised revision. May we all live long enough to see it thus undertaken! We shall very much earlier see the opposition supporting Mr. Chase as their Presidential candidate, striving to outstrip Republicanism in their clamorous devotion to the principle of the universal equality of political rights. That will be the strongest hold for the aspiring Chief Justice, the only remaining expedient for the party, and he the only candidate who can touch it.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE LEGALIZED.

The seven hundred women of Wyoming Territory, or as many of them as may be of lawful age, are now by law entitled to the suffrage and to hold office. We print the new law:

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of Wyoming Territory:

SECTION 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this Territory, may, at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE BENCH AND CABINET.

The nomination of Judge HOAR, the present Attorney General, for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, which has existed since the death of Justice WAYNE, was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, and will undoubtedly be confirmed. The resignation of Justice GRIER was to have gone in yesterday. At his request, the paper was prepared for his signature on Friday last, but the great infirmities of his age are apparently responsible for any delay.

A new Attorney General will be called into the Cabinet. If Secretary Robeson would consent to be transferred to a post of less patronage, but of vastly greater public consequence, the country, in losing a good Secretary of the Navy, will gain a law officer of the most conspicuous ability and experience.

A LIBEL ON THE COMMUNITY.

With a single exception, the city journals take a just and intelligent view of the precise degree of responsibility of our public authorities, for the apparent impunity with which a pair of notorious rascals have so long contrived to evade the penalties of the law. We regret that the *Commercial* thinks it necessary to regard the matter in a light which none of its cotemporaries accept, and which cannot be endorsed by the judgment of any fair-minded citizen who will investigate our criminal records. We quote from the *Commercial* of yesterday:

These two men have been setting at defiance, for years, the laws of the community, and it is to be hoped that the crisis has been reached, that they will now be sent to the penitentiary and *kept there*. They should have been there long ago, and would have been there had the officers of justice not tampered with them. Let there be no more tampering with such desperate criminals. Let the officers of the law, both ministerial and judicial, take a hint from the tragic occurrence of yesterday, and see that not only Arnold, and Hartman, and Robinson are promptly tried and punished, but that others habitually given to rowdyism are checked up before they become equally desperate. Let there be an end to *tampering*.

We submit that these imputations upon our municipal and judicial authorities are wholly unmerited. We are happy to know that public sentiment heartily approves of the statements and suggestions in the GAZETTE of yesterday, showing where the responsibility, if any, for the existence of an unchecked grievance has properly rested. It has not been with a police which has never failed to do its whole duty with these men, in arresting them times without number, and bringing them before the Mayor for his adjudication, or before the magistrates for commitment to abide the decision of the superior courts. Doing so much, the police exhausted its own legal functions. Nor has the responsibility rested with the magistrates or prosecuting officers of the county. We know what we say when we repeat that the Mayors have always exhausted every legal device to free the community from the vexatious presence of these scoundrels, and that the prosecuting officers, grand juries and the courts would have executed justice upon them long ago, if they had been adequately supported by the requisite testimony of complaining witnesses. But hitherto it has uniformly been the case that these witnesses would not face the music, and could not be compelled to do so. For the most part themselves persons of no character or principle, they have been bought off or otherwise smuggled away at the pinch—for the rascals have always been flush with large sums of money—and case after case has of necessity been abandoned. Not even the meanest and most notorious of thieves can, or should be, punished except through the legal instrumentalities.

A Mayor can commit a criminal for no more than ninety days—and not even that without legal proofs of his guilt. His summary powers are confined to the lesser misdemeanors, like drunkenness, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct—and both the Mayors have inflicted penalties for such offenses, without any mercy, upon this class of scamps, in all cases which would admit of it. When have Messrs. BRUSH or DRUM "tampered" with the claims of outraged law? Let us have the facts, specifically! The people have heard enough of such sweeping and intangible impeachments.

Prosecuting officers and grand juries can make no case against even the most notorious offenders, without evidence. No bill can otherwise be found, no trial had, and no penalty inflicted. That the proof has been wanting was not their fault. That it has always been wanting is lamentably the fact. The rascals have been rich, and so able to secure the legal services of very competent lawyers, and, still behind these, of the swarm of less reputable shysters who haunt the purlieus of the Court. We should not consent to see the law strained to reach the poorest thief—and we are by no means confident that it can always be enforced against a wealthier scoundrel. But the buying up of unscrupulous outsiders, or the buying off of mercenary witnesses is no just ground for thus impeaching the prosecutor, juries and courts. When have either of these ever failed to do their public duty? When have they "tampered" with any criminals?

These sweeping impeachments, in which the *Commercial* has hastened to indulge, are as unworthy of upright and intelligent journalism, as they are reflections most unmerited upon the integrity of our public authorities. It we could have less of such general abuse, and more of good wholesome advice to all good citizens to uphold, in every mode possible, the hands of those who administer the law—if fewer stones were thrown at them from a safe distance, or in the dark, and both the press and the public would aid them fairly, boldly and impartially in the execution of their duties, we should never have long to complain of our criminal plagues—and this would be fruitful of more public profit than columns of libel upon faithful officials.

The Legal Tender Act.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, Chief Justice Chase on Monday decided the Bank Note Tax constitutional and valid. The case is one somewhat celebrated, and is known as "The President, Directors and Company of the Veazie Bank vs. Jeremiah Fenno, Collector."

The immediate question at issue was on that provision of the act of 13th July, 1866, which says:

"Every National Banking Association, State Bank or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State Bank or State Banking Association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of August, 1866; and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." (14 U. S. Stat. 146.)

The general question, however, involved, and which has been decided negatively, was

"Whether or not the tax of ten per cent., imposed on State banks or National banks, paying out the notes of individuals or State banks, used for circulation, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States."

It was supposed that on the issue of this case, the legality of the Legal Tender act of Congress would be decided, but the only reference made to it is as follows:

"It cannot be doubted that under the Constitution the power to provide circulating coin is given to Congress; and it is settled by the uniform practice of the Government and by repeated decisions, that Congress may authorize the emission of bills of credit. It is not important here to decide whether the quantity of legal tender in the payment of debts can be constitutionally imparted to these bills, but it is enough to say that there can be no question of the power of the Government to emit them, to make them receivable in payment of debts to itself, to fit them for use by those who see fit to use them in all the transactions of commerce, to provide for their redemption in coin or otherwise, and thus make them a currency uniform in value and description, and convenient and useful for circulation. These powers, until recently, were only partially and occasionally exercised. Lately, however, they have been called into full activity, and Congress has undertaken to supply a currency for the entire country.

"The methods adopted for the supply of this currency were briefly explained in the first part of this opinion. It now consists of coin, of United States notes and of the notes of the national banks. Both descriptions of notes are properly described as bills of credit, for both are furnished by the Government; both are issued on the credit of the Government, and the Government is responsible for the redemption of both, primarily as to the first discription, and alternately as to the second. When these bills shall be made convertible into coin at the will of the holder, this currency will, perhaps, satisfy as fully the wants of the community as any mixed currency that can be devised.

"Having thus, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional powers, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it cannot be questioned that Congress may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation. To this end Congress has denied the quality of legal tender to foreign coins, and has provided by law against the imposition of counterfeit and base coin on the community. To the same end Congress may discourage by suitable enactments the circulation as money of any notes not issued under its own authority. Without this power, indeed, its attempts to secure a sound and uniform currency for the country must be futile.

"Viewed in this light, as well as in the other light of a duty on contracts or property, we cannot doubt the constitutionality of the tax under consideration.

"The three questions certified from the Circuit Court of the District of Maine, must, therefore, be answered affirmatively."

The Writ of Error in the Schoeppe Case—How it was Issued.

In regard to the issuing of the writ of *certiorari* in the case of Dr. Schoeppe a misunderstanding seems to have arisen, from the newspaper accounts. The following are given as the facts:

There are two modes by which the proceedings on indictments in the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer may be removed into the Supreme Court by *certiorari*.

1. When such writ is especially allowed by the Supreme Court or one of the Justices thereof.

2. It may be issued or sued out with the consent of the Attorney General.

In this case an application for a special allocatur was made to Chief Justice Thompson on the 4th of September last. On the 15th of that month the following affidavit was made: After a careful examination of the exceptions and allegations of error presented in this case, together with a report of the trial furnished by the counsel of the prisoner, participated in by Mr. Justice Read and Mr. Justice Sharswood, we concur in agreeing that we see no grounds for the allowance of a writ of error, and the allocatur prayed for is refused. THOMPSON, Chief Justice.

Thus the matter ended so far as the action of the Judges of the Supreme Court were concerned.

During the early part of this month, the counsel of the prisoner having given notice that a new application for the allowance of the writ would be made to the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, Hon. F. C. Brewster, interposed, and in a note to Mr. Miller, counsel of the prisoner, consented that a writ of *certiorari* might be sued out.

The allowance, therefore, was not made by the Supreme Court or any of the Judges thereof; but by the Attorney General, he having the right to give his consent to the issuing of the writ. As the case has been published, the impression is given that it was allowed by the Judges, which is a mistake.

THE President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, William Orton, and Cyrus W. Field, of the British Atlantic Company, sailed from New York last week for Europe, to negotiate, at Paris, with the French Cable Company, either for the consolidation of the three companies, under such restrictions as shall be satisfactory to the United States, or for the security of the right of the French Cable Company to land their western shore end upon the territory of the United States, the French Government guaranteeing similar privileges to an American cable company to land on the soil of France. Mr. Orton will return to the United States by the middle of January.

THE GREAT LIVING SCOUT!

BUFFALO BILL!

THE KING OF BORDER MEN!

The Wildest, Truest Story Ned Buntline ever Wrote!

An oasis of green wood on a Kansas prairie—a bright stream shining like liquid silver in the moonlight—a log house built under the limbs of great trees—within the humble home a happy group. This is my first picture.

Look well upon the leading figure in that group. You will see him but this once, yet upon his sad face hinges all the wild and fearful realities which are to follow, drawn to a very great extent, not from imagination, but from life itself.

A noble-looking, white-haired man sits by a rough table, reading the Bible aloud. On stools by his feet sit two beautiful little girls, his twin daughters, not more than ten years of age, while a noble boy of twelve or thirteen, stands by the back of the chair where sits the handsome, yet matronly-looking mother.

It is the hour for family prayer before retiring for the night, and Mr. Cody, the Christian, always remembers it in the heart of his dear home.

He closes the holy book and is about to kneel and ask Heaven to bless and protect him and his dear ones.

Hark! the sound of horses galloping with mad speed toward his house fails upon his ear.

"Is it possible there is another Indian alarm?" he says, inquiringly.

Alas! worse than the red savages are riding in hot haste toward that door.

"Hallo—the house!" is shouted loudly, as a large cavalcade of horsemen halt before the door.

"What is wanted, and who are ye?" asked the good man, as he threw wide open the door and stood upon its threshold.

"You are wanted, you black hearted nigger-worshiper, and *I*—Colonel Mc. Kandlas—have come to fetch you! And there's the warrant!"

As the ruffian leader of the band shouted these words, the pistol already in his hands was raised, leveled, fired, and the father, husband and Christian fell dead before his horror-stricken family.

"If them gals was a little older—but never mind, boys, this will be a lesson for the sneaks that come upon the Border—let's be off, for there's plenty more work to do before daylight!" continued the wretch, turning the head of his horse to ride away.

"Stop!"

It was but a single word—spoken, too, by a boy whose blue eyes shone wildly in a face as white as new-fallen snow and full as cold—spoken as he stood erect over the body of his dead father, weaponless and alone.

Yet that ruffian, aye, and all of his mad, reckless crew, stopped as if a mighty spell was laid upon them.

"You, Jake McKandlas, have murdered my father! You, base cowards, who saw him do this dark deed, spoke no word to restrain him. I am only little Bill, his son, but as God in Heaven hears me now, I will kill every father's son of you before the beard grows on my face!"

"Hear the little rooster crow. He'll fight when his spurs grow, if we don't cut his comb now," cried the leader, with a mocking laugh, and he raised his pistol once more.

"Monster, you have robbed me of a husband; you shall not kill my boy," shrieked the mother, as she sprang forward and drew her son up to her own bosom.

"Colonel, there's a big gang of men comin' over the prairie. We'd better git," cried a scout, riding in at this moment.

"Aye! for I don't want to kill a woman, if I can help it. Column to the right, boys, and follow me."

In a minute, at full speed, the party dashed away after their leader, and the wretched family were left alone with the dead.

Frozen with terror and awe, the beautiful twins, Lillie and Lottie, crept out to the doorway, where their mother and brother knelt over the stiffening form of him who had been so good and kind—their dear father.

Oh, what a picture! Grief was still. Nor sob, nor tear, not even a moan arose. They were dumb with agony—paralyzed with a sense of utter bereavement.

* * * * * * *

It is now 1861. The old log house has disappeared, but in the same noble grove a pretty white cottage is seen. Barns and haystacks all tell a story of good farming and profitable results.

On the embowered porch of this cottage sits the widow, still in her mourning garb, worn for him whose death we have already pictured, and near her stand two lovely girls—the twin sisters, Lillie and Lottie, now in the early bloom of beautiful womanhood.

They look alike, are dressed alike and are exceedingly beautiful.

Lillie held a letter in her hand which the mounted mail carrier had left as he swept by.

"Oh, mamma, mamma! brother is coming home! he says he will be here before the sun sets on the twenty-fifth! The letter is from Fort Kearney, and has been long in coming."

"Is not to-day the twenty-fifth?" asked Lottie.

"To be sure it is, and he will be here. Our William is wild, but he never tells a falsehood. He is too proud for that! Heaven bless him!" said the mother, in a low, earnest tone.

"He is not coming alone," said Lillie. "He brings two friends with him."

"It lacks scarce a half hour of sunset," said the mother.

At the same instant Lillie, who had been glancing through an avenue which led westward in the grove, cried out:

"They are coming! They are coming!"

And three minutes later, their horses frothy and hot, three riders at full speed dashed up to the gate fronting the cottage.

"Oh, brother! brother!" cried the two sisters, joyously, and all heedless of the stranger eyes now looking on them, they rushed out to embrace and kiss their brother.

Buffalo Bill, for this was he, had learned to hide all his feelings, but with a gentle tenderness he shook himself out of their embraces, and presenting his two friends by name, hurried on to meet that dear mother, who, with glistening eyes, waited to greet her idol and her pride.

"My good mother!" was all he said, as he pressed his manly lips to her white forehead.

"My dear son!" was all she said, but pages would not describe the reverence in his tone, or the undying love in her look.

Bill now presented his friends in more form to his mother than he had deemed it necessary in the case of his sisters.

"This, mother," he said, presenting a young man who, in form and appearance, resembled himself very closely, though he was an inch taller and hardly so muscular, "this is my mate—this is Bill Hitchcock, the best friend I ever had, or ever will have, outside of our own family. Three times he has saved me from being wiped out. Once by the Ogallalas, once when I was taken with the cramps in the ice-cold Platte, last winter—and once when old Jake McKandlas and his gang had a sure set on me. He and I will sink or swim in the same river, and that's a safe bet. Bill, that's my mother, and a better one never trod the footstool."

Wild Bill, with a natural grace, bent his proud head and took the hand of the lady, saying, in a tremulous tone:

"I'm glad to see you, ma'am, for I've got a good ole mother that I haven't seen this many a day, and this rayther brings her afore me!"

"And this other," continued Bill, "is Dave Tutt. He is good on a hunt, death on the reds, and as smart as bordermen are made now-adays. Now, boys, you're all acquainted, make yourselves at home. The darkey out there has got the horses, and he'll see them all right."

Three more perfect men in point of personal beauty never trod the earth.

Wild Bill, six feet and one inch in hight, straight as an ash, broad in shoulder, round and full in chest, slender in the waist, swelling out in muscular proportions at hips and thighs, with tapering limbs, small hands and feet, his form was a "study." His face, open and clean, had regular features, the nose slightly acquiline. His large bright eyes, now soft and tender in expression, were a blueish gray in color, shaded by lashes which often drooped over his bronzed cheek as he looked down, somewhat confused in female society, to which he was unused. His long brown hair fell in wavy masses over his shoulders, but it was fine, soft and glossy as silk.

The same picture will do for Buffalo Bill, only this difference noted. The eyes of the latter were nearer a blue in color, his hight one inch less, and his hair a little more wavy and a shade lighter.

Dave Tutt, nearly of the same hight, was equally well formed, but there the resemblance ceased.

His eyes were black as jet and deeply set, though his features were perfect, and, when he chose, his expression soft and winning. His hair, curling slightly, was black and glossy. But with all his beauty, there was a sensual expression about his mouth, so utterly different from that in the other two, and a fierce, passionate longing in his eyes, which made the two girls, instinctive in their purity, shrink from him.

After supper the reunited family and their guests were cosily seated in the sitting-room, when Mrs. Cody, whose face was toward the window, screamed out in sudden terror, and rose to her feet with a face so deathly pale that it seemed as if she was death stricken.

"What is it, mother?" cried Bill, springing to her side.

"The window—*he* was there!" she gasped, and then she swooned away.

"*He?* Girls look out for mother! I'll see what *he* was at the window!" cried Bill, and he sprung toward the open casement.

As he did so, a bullet whisteled past his ear and struck the opposite wall, while a hundred wild yells proclaimed that the Indians had surrounded the house.

Wild Bill, cool and collected, instantly blew out both the lights, exclaiming:

"Darkness here and moonlight out thar! We'll be all right in a shake. Jump for your tools boys, mine's handy! Gals, lay low out o' range, we'll soon let the reds know old hands are here!"

The three young men, reinforced by three negroes and one white man, the farm hands, were ready to work in less than a minute, and as the Indians did not seem disposed to make a rush for the inside of the house, crept quickly to points where from the doors and windows they could pick the fiends out from their covers among the trees around.

Meantime the twins had succeeded in restoring the mother to consciousness, and to the hurried inquiry of her son as to whom she had seen at the window, replied that she had recognized the face of Jake M'Kandlas, the murderer of her husband, glaring in with a look so full of hate and vindictive cruelty that she was completely horror stricken.

"There's too many reds out there, or I'd make a rush and settle his hash!" said her son. "If he'll only stay 'till we thin 'em down a few, I'll accommodate him with a private entertainment. Look out for yourselves, girls—the boys are giving 'em Jessie, and it's about time my hand was in!"

A rapid firing had been going on from the moment Wild Bill got to the door, the Indians shooting at random, for all in the house was dark except the flash of the guns, but every now and then a yell of agony told that the attacking party were not going unpunished.

They could only be seen as they sprang from tree to tree for cover, but their terrible yells ringing through the air told that in numbers they were at least ten to one of the defending party.

"What's the stock? Won't they try to run that off?" asked Wild Bill, as his mate, standing by his side, sent a Red to eternity with a shot from his favorite long rifle.

"I expect they will. I would almost as soon lose my hair as to lose Powder Face, for the insect has carried me through more bad scrapes than I've time to count," said Buffalo Bill, referring to his favorite horse.

"And I will lose my har afore I'll lose Black Nell, for she never deserted me. She'll kick the head off any Red that tries to mount her. But can't we get to the horses?"

"Wait till I give Dave and the boys in here their orders, and then you an' me will get to the horses and come in on 'em like as if we were fresh hands in the fight."

"That's the talk, Bill—thats the talk. Only let me and Black Nell and you and Powder Face give 'em a charge in the rear and they're gone in."

"Pepper into 'em then, till I tell the boys here where we're goin', so they'll be keerful how to shoot when we're a comin'."

Buffalo Bill now told Dave Tutt and the men, who were firing at everything they saw move move among the trees, what he and Wild Bill intended to do. The girls and his mother were not to know nothing of it till it was all over, for the Bills felt as shure of driving off the foe by their plan as if they were in full chase of them.

Dave Tutt did not express any wish to go along, which rather surprised Buffalo Bill, for it was a duty that brave men would surely court. But there was a reason for this, as there is indeed for everything, as the reader will learn by and by.

The two friends, carrying their arms and bending low in the shadow of the graden bushes, crept away from the house until they reached a grain field beyond the trees, into which they moved swiftly. They had but a little distance now to go to reach the stock pasture, and they got to the last in the nick of time.

A half dozen dusky figures were already there, and the horses, disturbed by the firing, were very uneasy as these advanced.

Two shrill calls, understood by the animals for which they were intended, brought two noble animals, "Black Nell" and "Powder Face," to the edge of the grain field. The next instant, needing neither saddle nor bridle, the two men were mounted, and without a word, both dashed forward upon the Indians who were after the stock.

So suddenly and unexpected were these overwhelmed—not a shot being fired, only the tomahawk used—that there was no alarm in the grove. Then the two men sped on, not noiselessly now, but whooping and yelling in wild concert, and urging their steeds faster by their cries, till they were upon the rear of the astonished redskins, pouring out shot after shot with deadly effect on the enemy.

Wheeling and circling here and there, never missing a shot—it seemed as if there were twenty, rather than two—Will Bill and our hero dashed on carrying death at every leap.

The Indians, who were Cheyennes, supposing this to be a reinforcement to those who had defended the house so well soon gave way and fled in every direction, but not before full half their number had fallen.

"Curse them, why do they shoot so careless from the house—this is the second graze I have had from there," cried Wild Bill, as he wiped the blood from a wound grazing his cheek.

"There's a hole in my hat from the same quarter, said Buffalo Bill. "I'd like to know what they mean. It can't be but they know where we are. Never mind—I must hunt up old M'Kandlas now, for if mother saw him he must be here. Let's chase them, Bill, as long as we can."

The two men dashed away, and again a bullet, evidently from the house, passed so close to Buffalo Bill's head that he felt its wind.

The Indians scattered far and wide, but the two men succeeded in knocking over a half dozen more, when the thought struck them that it was better not to go far from the house lest some lurking behind would continue the attack, and they rode back.

The search for a white mas among the bodies of the slain was unsuccessful, so Bill decided in his mind that if M'Kandlas had been in the party he had escaped this time.

As they approached the house they took pains to make their individuality known by signals which could not be misunderstood, therefore they were spared the perils which it seemed friends rather than foes had cast upon them during the charge.

In a short time, their horses left close in the shadow of the house, the two brave friends were in it once more.

"You can light up, I reckon," cried Buffalo Bill when he entered. "The Reds, or what's left of 'em, are off to their tribes on the run."

"Thank Heaven, you are safe," said Mrs. Crody, as she heard the voice of her son. "I hope you and your brave friend are unharmed?"

"All right, mother, but a scratch or two that cold water will heal—but are you sure you saw the face of Jake M'Kandlass at the window?"

"Yes, my son—I can never forget his face. I surely saw it."

"Then he has got off this time. I knew most of his gang had gone under, but I didn't think he had taken up with the Cheyennes. They say that every tribe in the West but the Pawnees are going with the South. If they are we border folks will have our hands full. But we're good for 'em, arn't we, Bill?"

"I reckon we are, if we know ourselves," said Wild Bill.

The Moon had gone down before day dawned, but the repulsed Cheyennes never halted in their headlong speed until a couple of hours after sunrise, when they had reached a thick cottonwood grove on the south bank of the Republican river.

Here, at the call of their chief, they dismounted and gathered around him. By his side, with a scowl of anger, and some show of disgust, too, in his face, stood Jake M'Kandlass, the white ruffian who had planned this foray.

Looking sternly at him, after counting the warriors left, the old chief said:

"There will be a great cry among the squaws in the lodges of the Cheyennes. Many warriors have gone down—their scalps are in the belts of our enemies and we have not a scalp to show that has been taken in return for ours. What has the Hawk of the Hills to say to this?"

"That which the Great Spirit wills to be will be!" said M'Kandlas in reply. "If we had fought as white men and charged in on them, we would now have their scalps in our belts. Big Maple would not listen to my words. He fought his way and lost half his warriors. It is not my fault. I have spoken."

"The Hawk of the Hills has spoken with a single tongue. His words are true. But the faces of the tribes will be black when we go back without scalps. What has my brother to say to that?" asked the chief.

"That if we go back without scalps, we are fools!" said M'Kandlas, quietly. "If the gun of 'Big Maple misses fire, does he throw it away, or pick the flint and try it again? There are more days and nights than one, and plenty of pale faces are scattered about the plains. The Hawk of the Hills knows other settlements which we can reach in two or three days' journey. We can go there for plunder and scalps and then come back here, and when the fighting men are not here or are asleep we can sprinkle the bones of our dead with the blood of vengeance where they fell."

"The Hawk of the Hills speaks like a man. The heart of Big Maple was weak. It is strong again. The warriors will cook meat and eat while their horses rest and feed."

Light blazing fires emitting scarcely any smoke were now made from dry twigs, and the warriors made a hearty meal, the first for twenty four hours. It was not long till an alarm was given by a scout. White men mounted and armed were coming in from the South.

"They are not those we fought last night!" said M'Kandlas. "They have not had time to get to this side of the river. I will ride out alone and see who they are. Let my red brothers remain where they are ready to fight or to flee, if they see that I am among their enemies."

"The Hawk of the Hills is a great brave. His words are good and his deeds go with them," said the Cheyenne chief.

M'Kandlas now mounted his horse, put a bit of white cloth on the ramrod of his rifle and rode out from the shelter of the grove toward a group of advancing horsemen, some ten or a dozen in number.

They halted as soon as he was observed and seemed to look to their arms.

He rode boldly on until within two or three hundred yards when a shout of recognition rose on both sides and men rode rapidly to meet him.

They were his own men from the Black Hills, whom he had left there to carry on his business of pillaging emigrant trains, while he came down on an expedition on his own private account.

"Why are you here?" he asked, as they rode up. "What did you leave Cave Canyon for?"

"Because we got sarched out, and scorched out and whipped out!" said one, who seemed to head the party.

"Well, boys, I'm glad you are here, for now I'll do the work I failed in last night. That infernal fiend, Buffalo Bill, with Wild Bill and Dave Tutt wiped out over twenty Cheyennes that I piloted down to the Cady place last night."

"Dave Tutt? Why he is one of us—one of our sort at any rate!" said Frank Stark, the one who had spoken first.

"Yes—he used to be, but he's with them now. I couldn't get no chance to see him alone, or I would have known what it meant. I had my own idea that he was after one of the gals, for they're purtier than any picture that was ever painted, and I know he is death after that kind of game. But ride on boys and get something to eat and then we'll plan for a nice bit of work to-night. There's between twenty and thirty Cheyennes left, and they'll fight like blazes for revenge."

M'Kandlas now turned and rode back with his men to the grove; so busy in talking with them, that he did not notice a single person on a hill beyond the river, who had evidently seen all his movements, and who rode off swiftly when the ruffian leader entered the grove.

"There are warriors from my band in the Black Hills, come to fight by the side of their chief!" said M'Kandlas to the Cheyenne chief, as he and his men rode up among the camp-fires.

"They are welcome as the rain when the earth is dry. Big Maple is glad to see them here."

"Now cook and eat, boys," said M'Kandlass, "and let your horses rest and feed till we are right. We'll then wipe out Buffalo Bill and his party, and make a raid down the river as far as we can and then strike for the Platte for a rest."

The continuation of this wild, true and exciting story will be found in the NEW YORK WEEKLY, No. 7, which can be purchased from all News Agents on and after Tuesday, December 14th. Specimen copies sent free. The terms to mail subscribers are: Single copy, one year, $3; Four copies, ($2,50 each,) $10, and Nine copies (money all sent at one time) $20. Getters up of clubs can afterward add subscribers at $2 50 each. All letters must be directed to STREET & SMITH, P. O. Box No. 4886, N. Y.

SENATOR M. B. Lowry, of Erie, in replying to letters addressed him on the subject of temperance legislation, says he will not vote for a law giving the citizens of certain counties the power to vote whether the sale of spirituous liquors shall be continued within such counties, because the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is unconstitutional. The Sunday question he is equally explicit, saying: "I tell your German friends that the Sabbath liquor law will be everywhere enforced, and that all its violators will find it cheaper to respect it. The Sabbath laws are evidently an American institution; and wise and pure, and good men who have taken refuge with us from abroad should be willing to leave behind them practices which have destroyed every nation that has practiced Sabbath breaking. The Spaniard should leave his national custom of bull batting and cock fighting behind him; the Englishman should forsake his shoulder hitting and ring fighting. Concubinism is lawful in some countries beyond the sea, but should not be transported here, neither should polygamy be lawful even if the majority of voters in Utah demands it. Unto the German I would say, worship God as you please, or not at all; but you must let Americans keep the Sabbath in their own way, and you must not disturb them in it."

THE importance of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment has appeared to the Democratic friends of Chief Justice Chase in a novel and interesting form, lately. It is asserted by influential Democrats, who favor the nomination of Judge Chase for President by the Democratic Convention of 1872, that the ratification of the Amendment will be of infinite service to the Democratic partisans of the Chief Justice, inasmuch as he can bring to his support an immense negro vote which no *bona fide* member of the party can do. Pendleton, Hendricks, Hoffman, Gen. Hancock and others, being all on record as against Negro Suffrage, cannot, it is urged, receive the nomination in case the Fifteenth Amendment is adopted by the required number of States; and it is further urged by these friends of Mr. Chase that the Democrats cannot hope to beat the Republicans except with the aid of the negro vote. The Chief Justice having always been on the side of the colored men, it is claimed that he has their sympathy and confidence to a greater extent than any man in the country. In this view of the case, it is not improbable that many of the Democrats will regret to see the Amendment become a part of the Constitution.

ON Monday the Spanish gunboats at New York were surrendered in the presence of the Spanish Minister, Senor Roberts and Captain Dragon, the contractor for the Government of Spain, to the care of the Spanish frigate Pizarro, under whose convoy they leave for Havana within twenty four hours.

IN Brecksville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, a few nights since, James Van Auken attempted to assassinate Mr. Andrew Butler, a neighbor, at whose house Van Auken's wife had been staying during the pendency of her application for divorce. He intercepted Mr. Butler, who was driving in a buggy, and fired two shots at him from a revolver, but without effect. Van Auken made no attempt to escape, but returned to his house, where he was arrested and taken to Cleveland. His wife obtained a divorce from him, but they remarried, and she is now applying for a second divorce.

IN the city of San Francisco the Chinese number 14,000. The occupations of these are distributed as follows: Merchants, or connected with mercantile firms, 376; storekeepers, butchers, bakers, etc., 1,200; laundrymen, 764, peddlers of fish, vegetables, etc., 216, fishermen, 50; tinsmiths, 33; carpenters and box makers, 48; artists and photographers, 16; doctors, 17; laborers, 1,000; cigar-makers, 2,760; rag and offal gatherers, 70; shoemakers, 830; factory and mill hands, 1,000; domestic servants, 4,580; miscellaneous occupations, 500.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skilful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, a member of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite along attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10 1869.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle cast iron matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme*. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been counted or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class that has ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have fixed there supposition and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of Winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the COLUMBIA FIRE CO. will be held at their ENGINE HOUSE, December 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of

R. J. GEDLIE, President.
DAVID HOAG, Secretary. de9 s94

BANK NOTICES.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec 13, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

P. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK. PITTSBURG

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jc10-m3

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Government bond market was dull but steady, opening at a decline of ⅓ per cent. of last evening's quotations, with a good many orders to sell in large lots by capitalists who reinvest their money at present high rates in local securities.

Gold was very heavy to day, selling as high as 122½, and gradually declining to 121¼. The decline seems to be due to the tight money market, and an indisposition to hold gold over January in anticipation of lower quotations.

Stocks are weak and fluctuate rapidly under the manipulations of cliques.

Money from 12 to 18 per cent. with a dull business.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 122; Silver, 115; Eighty-one's, 119; Five Twenties, 1862, 114; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 112½; do 1865, Consols, 115¼; do 1867, 115½; do 1868, 115¼; Ten Forties, 109½; Adams Express Company 61¼; Merchants Union Express Company, 40½; American Express Company, 40½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Reading, 100; New York Central, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Ohio & Mississippi, 25; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105; Illinois Central, 124; Pittsburgh, 82; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred 83¼; Rock Island 1,00⅝; St. Paul 72¾; do preferred 84¾; Wabash 51½; do preferred 72; Fort Wayne 88¼; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 57¼; Chicago and Alton 143; do preferred 143½; Ohio and Mississippi 25.

Mining shares quiet and unchanged. Sub Treasury balance, $88,570,851. Government purchased $2,000,000 Five-Twenties at 111 50-100@111 60-100.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869.

The oil market continues fairly active, with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but a great proportion of the sales reported are settlements, and especially is this the case in regard to crude. Compared with yesterday, crude is lower, while December refined is stronger and a shade higher. The still further decline in crude may be attributed to the fact that the river is again in fine navigable condition, and it is also together probable that the receipts on this present rise will be as large in the aggregate as those on the preceding rise.

There is still some considerable complaint made by refiners in regard to the gravity of some of the oil recently delivered. It is alleged that this complained of oil was "doctored" above, having been manufactured out of the refuse left in the bottom of tanks after the oil had been run off, and while it may pass for merchantable oil, it is at the same time almost worthless for refining. We are informed that in one instance this "doctored" oil, (44 gravity,) only yielded 40 per cent of refined oil, instead of 70@75; this is, if true, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, is a fraud, and the man who would engage in this kind of business is nothing nor less than a swindler.

CRUDE.

Sales: 1,000 bbls seller December at 15¼; 2,000 do at 15¾; 25,000 (settlement) at 15; 2,000 seller January at 14; 2,000 do at 13¾; 1,000 seller first three months next year, at 13½; and more was offered at the same figure without finding buyers. In addition to the above, there were several other sales effected, but the prices were within the range above noted.

REFINED.

December oil was in rather better request to-day, occasioned by several "shorts" being disposed to "cover," and compared with yesterday, prices are a shade higher. In the early part of the day it was quoted up to 31¾@31¾, but at the close it was offered at 31. Sales; 500 bbls December at 31 and 1,000 each January to March at 31⅝.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

Penn Oil Worys 80 bbls, on account J M Riter; Fis her 130, on account Fisher Bro; Owston & Sowers; 658, Owston & S; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account Mawhinney Bro; Brilliant Oil Works 569, on account Lockhart, F & Co; A. B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; J D Bell 240, on account D Bushnell.

Total.....1,979 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 148 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

B. W. Morgan & Co., 190 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 419 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Mewhinney, Koehler & Co., 350 bbls ref. to Warner, Kay & Co., Phila.

J. M. K. Truax 120 bbls paraffine oil to D. F. Wright & Co., N. Y.

Total.....1,227 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fleming & Co, 1,043 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 20 bbls ref. to E. B. Hubley.

J. S. Ramsey 10 bbls refined oil to Seiple & Johnston.

Total.....1,073 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 108 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869.

The inclement condition of the weather to-day tended to retard out door business, which at best is nothing to boast of. There is no life or animation in the general markets, and, as noted yesterday, business men, generally, are complaining bitterly of hard times, and particularly of the difficulty in making collections. Dealers in grain and flour are doing little or nothing, as the demand is light and entirely local, and, besides, they have little or no margin on what they do sell. The competition is so strong and sharp that they are obliged to work on small margins, and in many instances wait a considerable length of time for their money. Our produce commission men are doing pretty well, as there is an every demand for butter, eggs, apples, potatoes, but they, also, are doing considerable grumbling. It is possible that after the new year opens and the usual annual settlements made, that trade may liven up, at least it is to be hoped so.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged—sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl for fair to choice. Most of the sales at $2,50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Quiet and dull, with unusually heavy supply and prices are lower; we now quote prime to choice roll at 30@32—but few sales above 30.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,00 for fair to good and $3¼ for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@4½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Is very dull and the supply is large, unusually so for this season; we quote nominally at $5@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and drooping, under the influence of adverse reports from abroad, and we now quote at 20@29½ in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for apples, with sales at 7c. Peaches dull and neglected, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; we continue to quote in a retail way at 9@10c for quarters, and 11@12 for halves.

EGGS—Dull, with a drooping tendency; may be quoted at 33@35 for limed and 37@38 for fresh packed.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and lifeless, and notwithstanding the supply in store is not large, it is nevertheless considerably in excess of the demand. We continue to quote at $5,50@6 for winter, and $5,50 for choice spring wheat brands.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active and steady, without, however, any essential change to make in quotations. Since the date of our last report, there has been several arrivals of new crop New Orleans sugar and molasses, and most, if not all of the leading grocery houses are prepared to supply their customers. Following are the ruling quotations.

SUGARS—S H, 10¼@10¾; Havana 12@13; Cuba, 11¾@13; Porto Rico, 12½@13½; Demarara, 13¼@13¾; Crushed Sugar, 14@14½; for choice; Refined Ex. C, 14¾; B, 14⅞; A, 15; Hard, 16½.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 85c; Fancy, $1,00; Silver Drips, 85c; Perfection Drips, $1,05; Jersey, 85c; Lovering, 90; Golden 70; Amber, 60; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, $1,00.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21½; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 24@24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8½; Rangoon, 7¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60; G. P., $1,10 to 1,80. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 13½c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@19.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35; Allspice, 50c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3,00 per bag.

SOAPS—"Gibbs'," 12c; "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Pittsburgh" 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 15c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$6¾ per 100.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3,00; White Fish do do 7,00; No. 1 Mackrel Shore in bbls $28,00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10½@11.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and rather firmer, though unchanged, $1,15@1,20 for fair to choice Red. Oats scarce but the demand is only moderate and prices unchanged—47@48 for new crop, and 49@50 for old. Rye is unsettled and irregular fluctuating between 95 and $1,00—some sales recently to distillers at $1,05. Corn is scarce and firm but unchanged, 75 for new and 95 for old. Barley continues very dull, as buyers are very scarce, and prices are nominal at $1,00@1,10.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $17@25—sale 1 car baled at $20.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at $1,65@1,55.

POULTRY—Demand more active but unchanged; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; quoted at 55 cts by the car load, and 60c for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sales Bacon Shoulders, at 16½ and Sugar Cured Hams, at 22½; Lard in tierces, 19¾, and in pails, 20½@21.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in fair demand with sales at $8,25@8,50. Flax Seed is unchanged, though weak; we can report a sale at $2,25—some buyers only wanting to pay $2,15. No movement in Timothy seed.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—There is a fair business in prints and certain classes of domestic goods, such as Heavy Brown Sheetings; in fact, in all goods which are very low and show a tendency to advance, but in other respects the market is languid and depressed, and things look squally enough around. Prices are steady.

LOUISVILLE, December 15.—Cotton quiet and steady, with middling at 23½c. Flour in good demand, with extra family at $5,25. Hogs firm at 9¾@10¼c gross; receipts 2,700; killed, 400. Leaf Tobacco steady, with sales 67 hhds at $5@6 for new green frosted trash, $6,50@8,50 for lugs, and 9@15 for good to medium leaf. Whisky steady at 97c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Cotton heavy; sales 3,000 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour receipts, 20,658 bbls; flour dull and 5c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $4,40@4,70 for superfine State and western, $5,10@5,10 for extra State, $4,90@6,10 for extra western, $5,70@6,20 for white wheat extra, $5,20@8,05 for R. H. O., $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@8,50 for good to choice do, closing heavy. Rye flour quiet; sales 180 bbls at $4,60@5,80. Corn meal quiet. Whisky more active and a shade firmer; sales 100 bbls western at $1,03@1,04 free; latter price for iron bound, closing at $1,03. Receipts wheat, 18,322 bush; wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 72,000 bushels at $1,20@1,22½ for No. 2 Spring, $1,23 @1,30, winter red and amber western; $1,45, white western. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley dull; sales 2,700 bush Canada West at $1,32. Barley Malt quiet. Corn; receipts were 2,300 bush; market is 1@2c better; sales 40,000 bush at $1,11 @1,12, unsound mixed western; $1,13@1,14½, sound do; 99c, new and southern yellow. Oats, receipts were 6,177 bush; market firm and quiet; sales 24,000 bush at 63@63½c, western; 64½@65½c, state. Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; sales 80 hhds Cuba at 11¼c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 17¼@18c, crude, and 31c, refined. Hops quiet at 18@26c. Coal; domestic is selling at $8 @7 per cargo; foreign easier and dull. Leather; hemlock sole steady 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand. Wool is unsteady; sales 25,000 pounds at 44½@ 50c, domestic; Brazil, 23@24c; unwashed 23@40c for pulled. Linseed oil dull, 91 @93c in casks. Spirits turpentine quiet. Sterling copper nominally 35c. Lead quiet, per dull and drooping, at 21½@21¾c for Baltimore and Lake. Pig iron quiet at $33@36 for Scotch and $36@39 for American; bar quiet at $85@87,50 for refined English and American; sheet dull at 11 @12c; gold, for Russia. Nails steady, 4¾c for cut, 6¼c for clinched, 26c for horse shoe. Pork dull and heavy, sales of 500 bbls at $32@32,50 for new mess, $32,50@32,75 for old do, $24@28 for prime, $28@30,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess seller February at $32, and 250 bbls do seller January on private terms. Beef quiet, sales of 1,200 bbls at $15 for new plain mess, $12@17 for new extra mess. There beef steady; sales 300 bbls at $26@28 for prime mess, $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams dull, sales of 95 bbls at $30@31,50. Cut meats active, sales of 525 pkgs at 12@13c for shoulders, 17@17¼c, chiefly 17c, for hams. Middles quiet, sales of 40 boxes at 17¼c for Cumberland cut, and short ribbed 13¾c at private terms. Dressed hogs steady at 13¼c for western. Lard heavy and lower, sales of 900 tierces at 18@18¾c for steam, 19@19¼c for kettle rendered. Butter dull, 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese 16@17¾c, Freights to Liverpool dull, 7,500 bussels wheat per steamer at 5½d.

CHICAGO, December 15.—Eastern exchange flat at 1-10 off buying par and 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull at $5,45@5 for spring extras. Wheat dull with sales No. 1 at 87@88c, No. 2 at 84½ @85, closing at 84¼@84¾c; this afternoon market fairly active but irregular at 85¾c cash and seller December; 86½c bid, seller January, for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and a shade higher, with sales No. 2 at 77½@80c; rejected 77@78c; no grade 68@69c, closing at 78¼@79¼c for no grade; this afternoon the market dull and nominal at 78½c seller Dec, and 79¼c seller January. Oats firm with sales No. 2 at 42¼@42¾c cash and seller the month; 44@45¼c seller for January, and 47@48c seller for last half April. Rye quiet and firmer; sales No 1 at 76c, No 2 75c, rejected 70c, closing strong at 76c. Barley quiet and entirely nominal at 79@80c for No 2. Highwines steady and quiet at 93c, closing firm. Sugar at 12@14¾c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions quiet and easier. Mess pork dull and 50c lower; sales at $31 cash, $31@31,50 seller January, $31,12½ seller February, and mess pork dull at $31 cash. Rump pork quiet at $25,25. Lard dull and easier at 18¾@ 18¾c, closing at 18¼c. Green hams quiet at 10¾c. Short rib middles thirty days in salt 15c. Dressed hogs quiet and a shade higher at $12,25@12,37½ for self, $12,50 @13,25 for good shipping lots, $13,40 for extra choice.

CINCINNATI, December 15.—Tobacco, firm; sales of 75 hhds at $6,00@18,75. Whisky, dull at 97@98c; generally held at latter rate. Provisions, dull with but little movement; mess pork held at $31, sales at $30,50@30,75; bulk meats nominally unchanged; nothing doing in them; bacon, dull and drooping; sales of shoulders at 14½c, and of sides at 17½@18c for clear rib and clear. Lard, dull at 17½c for prime steam, and 18¾c for kettle. Butter and cheese unchanged. Linseed oil, dull at 88@90c. Lard oil, $1,50@1,55. Groceries, unchanged and quiet. Hogs, dull and drooping; $10@10,60 for gross; net receipts 10,600; the *Price Current* gives the total number packed to this date, 214,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Tobacco dull and drooping and very little doing. Cotton steady; sales Missouri and Arkansas at 22½@22¾c. Whisky steady at $1. Coffee quiet and unchanged at 19@24c. Sugar more active and higher at 12½@13c for fair to good fair, 13½@13¾c for prime to choice. Molasses unchanged at 70@ 80c. Cattle dull and unchanged at 2½@ 6¼c. Hogs stiff at 9¼@10½c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; amber $1,08, No. 1 red $1,12½, and No. 2 do. $1,00½. Corn dull; no grade 76c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 52c and No. 2 do. Dressed hogs 12@13½c. Clover Seed 10c lower at $8.

CLEVELAND, December 15.—Petroleum market quiet and easier for refined; held at range of 28@28½c in large lots, and 30@31c for small lots. Crude again lower and held at $6,10 per bbl.

MILWAUKEE, December 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at 83c for No. 1 and 82½c for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn nominal. Barley unchanged. Dressed hogs dull and lower, with sales at $12@ 12,50.

MEMPHIS, December 15.—Cotton quiet and firm at 23¾c; receipts, 2,270 bales; exports, 624 bales. Flour steady, with superfine at $5,00. Corn at 92@93c. Oats at 65c.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—Cotton steady, with low middling at 22½c, and good ordinary at 20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Petroleum: crude 22¼c; refined 34c. Whisky steady at $1,02@1,03.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Whisky in good demand at $1,02@1,03; scarce.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrivals of cattle, 1,340 head, of which 250 were extra Christmas of 11 to 14¾ cwt, sold at 18@ 20c. The chief contributors of these were D. Selsor, of Madison county, Ohio, with 29 head, weighing 2,500 pounds at home; B. Caldwell, of Indiana, with 12 head of 12¾ cwt, sold at 18¾@20c; Coon & Co., 36 Indiana, 18 cwt, at Buffalo, where they cost 10c gross; Scott & Ford, of Kentucky, 27 head 10¾ cwt, averaged 15c, and 9 splendid Kentucky grades of 14¾ cwt., by R. D. Gaff, at 18½@21c. There was a good trade in these fat cattle, and all kinds were rather improved. Sheep are doing well, with only 3,200 head to-day; among them 253 head Canada, sold at $13 each; the best forty-two, 111 pounds average, sold at 7c per pound; 10 head, 110 pounds, sold at 8c, and a car, 70 pounds, Ohio at 5c. Hogs are unchanged, with only 13 cars to-day; sales on car of Ohio, 200 pounds, at 11½c; a car, 170 pounds, at 10¾c.

CHICAGO, December 15.—Live Hogs less active at $8,50@9,00 for common, $10,37½@10,75 for fair to medium, $10,25 11,25 for good to choice, and $11,40@11,55 for extra prime. Cattle quiet at $4,25@ 5,50 for butchers' cows and light steers, and $5,25@6,12½ for fair to good shipping beeves.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—December 15.—1,179 green hams, J P Hanna & Co; 400 sks flour, owner; 100 bbls do, Watt, Lang & Co; 6 kgs lard, 1 tub butter, 2 bbls vinegar, Henry Ros Jr; 10 kgs apple butter, S Vangorder & Shepard; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams Bro; 24 bbls highwines, R Woods & Co; 1 car wooden ware, Watt, Lang & Co; 28 bxs cheese, 14 pkgs butter, N J Braden; 2 bbls potash, J Wilson & Sons; 2 bbls chestnuts, Carter, McGrew & Co; 5 bbls rye flour, Woodworth & Davison; 5 bbls rye flour, Woodworth & Davison; 1 car limestone, Laughlin & Co; 20 kgs lead, J W Wilson; 1 case tobacco, Julian Allen; 50 doz brooms, Hugh Coover; 6 bales upholstery, Lemen & Weise; 44 bdls shovels, Myers & Armor; 16 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls onions, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 10 box butter, Woodworth & Davison; 7 bbls onions, H Riddle; 10 kegs pearl barley, W Haslage & Co; 23 bbls highwines, S McCrickert & Co; 80 hides, M Delange.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 15.—32 bbls molasses, Shipton & Wallace; 1 car staves, F Kober; 2 do do, Ramson & A; 1 do wheat, J W Bomgarder; 16 saddles, tobacco, J Fullerton; 9 bxs candles, J & A Dietz; 5 pkgs meat, G W McClure; 3 do do, J A Renshaw; 40 tes lard, 10 bbls oil, F H Myers & Co; 31 bgs feathers, W G Noble; 11 bgs flaxseed, W H Graff & Co; 3 butts tobacco, C E Fitch; 5 bbls oil, R L Fahnestock & Co; 5 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 do do, 5 tes lard, Haworth Dr; 5 bbls oil, Schwartz & Hadsell; 1 hhd tobacco, A Schaub; 1 cask bacon, J H Parker; 4 bbls oil, F Hallmann; 19 kgs pigs feet, Kramer & B; 5 pkgs tobacco, T J Blackmore; 5 bbls whisky, O G Isaukner; 35 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 158 do do, McGarry & H; 1 car millfeed, Geo Stewart; 15 bgs rags, Brigger & Lewis; 12 bbls flour, W H Richardson; 15 do corn, S B Floyd; 18 bbls turnips, W H Graff & Co; 12 bgs cabbage, L J Blanchard; 10 bbls flour, 30 bgs chops, F G Craighead.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 15.—5 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Brady Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Hutchinson, Bro & Co; 170 sks oats, J Mathews; 95 do do, 197 sks corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 car grain, S Hood; 3 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do potatoes, 20 bbls flour, Voight, Mahood & Co; 5 cars shipstuff, 70 sks bran, Shomaker & L; 10 bbls oat meal, Rinehart & S; 20 cases tobacco, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 do do, W Cooper & Co; 10 bbls lard oil, W B Hays & Son; 10 bxs sewing machines, Smith & F; 20 bxs, 3 racks, 1 pail tobacco, Knox & Orr; 6 bdls paper, Bakewell & M; 10 coils rope, Orr, Hemphill & Co; pig lead, Davis Chambers, 25 bbls vinegar, Watt, Lang & Co; 7 bbls eggs, S Devol; 6 bxs medicine, Schwartz & H; 8 bbls dry apples, H Rea Jr; 15 sks, 2 bbls dry fruit, J H Lippincott; 6 bbls pecan, Reamer & Bro; 37 bdls broom corn, H R McClelland.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 15.—124 bgs barley, 20 do rye, J Rhodes & Co; 1 bxs 2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 3 dressed hogs, Hipley & Beckhert; 1 car cooperage, Raiya & Robertson; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 10 doz washboards, G Myers; 10 do do, Clark Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 15.—2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Wm Morbeal; 11 bbls tallow, Wm Haslee; 4 bbs flour, 5 do bran, R M Dickey; 32 sks rags, C P Markle; 10 sks corn, 9 do oats, J J McKee; 7 bbls corn meal, J Kohen; 38 sks buckwheat flour, John McKeever; 3 dressed hogs, S Mansfield; 1 bbl onions, 1 do dried peaches, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 coop poultry, L J Blanchard; 2 sks rags, J C Christy; 45 sks oats, 20 do wheat, Scott & Oisal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—For Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cause a free discharge of the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh, the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient coughs the Ripened Matter up and out, is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unparalleled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, so that the Seaweed Tonic can carry it off in the secretions, and the Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, when the phlegm or matter is ripe a single dose will loosen it, and the patient has rest and the lungs heals to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be used, to excite the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food digested.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, cleanse the blood thereby, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the liver is doing. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is generally a deadly poison which is very dangerous in any case with great safety; that will relieve the liver, is the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent diseases of this country.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and acts more especially upon the stomach, by which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice and mix the food with it, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring on the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too many things, instead of going to the root, to stop colds, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they stop the cough, expectoration, and build up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and the effect will cease. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Bleeding Lungs or Stomach are made healthy.

If a person has the consumption, of course the lungs is one or more are diseased, either ulcerated, abscessed, bronchial irritation, pleurs adhesion, or tubercles, and the whole system is fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but the whole system, and the patient must have food for their lower to make blood out of food. Now the lungs, when in a healthy condition, throw off certain gases, which will bring acid tones to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, to digest food, and to make blood, and when the patient begins to gain in flesh and as soon as the body begins to gain in flesh, the cough will cease, night sweats and the patient gets fat and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

Now, as Consumption is a blood disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be used with the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely till all bilious complaints, as they are purgatives.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health with many years of exposure to all climates, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and his friends and neighbors considered his case hopeless and abandon d him to his fate. He was cured by Schenck's medicines, and has given away many thousand; similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with remarkable success. Full directions accompany each bottle, making it not absolutely necessary to personally consult the Doctor, unless convenient to do so. He is at his office every Saturday, where he may be consulted, and for this purpose he is professionally assisted by his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., who is also at his office every Saturday. All letters for advice must be addressed, He is also professionally at No. 32 Grand street, N. Y., every other Wednesday, and at No. 38 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. myl9-m1-d&w

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, that unfortunate class of sufferers from self-abuse, produces many unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, sexual debility, pimples on the face, and destroys the power of procreation, which can be cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional diseases, should call on or write for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has given Dr. Whittier a world wide reputation. Patient, safe, permanent, and which is most cases can be used without change of diet or hindrance of business. Medicines sent to the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also private parlors and sleeping apartments for those requiring daily personal attention, and expert and chemical baths, thus concentrating the treatment of each case. Many cases have failed, that your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet, which will be sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Medicines sent by mail or express. Office No. 9 Wylie street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., 5 to 8 P. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 2 P. M. Pamphlet 25 cents. Address for free stamps. ap2

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope, a lecture on the NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, Mental and Physical Debility, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Author of the "Green Book," &c. Price 25 cents. Thousands of sufferers have been cured. Sent under seal, in plain envelope to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents or two postage stamps. Address CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 147 Bowery, New York; Postoffice Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. dly

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"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

None so good. None so pleasant. None Cure at Quick. RUSHTON & CO., oc20 10 Astor House, N. New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful; black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. my21:162

☞ THE HEALING POOL.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN who have fallen into the sin habits, and now desire a higher life, and a better MANHOOD, with certain means of relief for the afflicted. Sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penna. se6-m-d&F.

FLOUR.

NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE AND AMBER AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

We have also finished our improvements in Mahoning Flouring Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.
September 13, 1869.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

MINNESOTA BAKERS FLOURS.
480 bbls. Legal Tender, 347 bbls Ha Ha, 367 bbls Ermine, 170 bbls Summit Mills, 470 bbls Winona Co., 580 bbls Red River, 133 bbls May Day.
CHOICE WISCONSIN FLOURS.
560 bbls Riverside, 965 bbls White Star, 800 bbls various brands Spring Wheat Flour.
WINTER WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR.
Chi Mill of Springfield, Ohio, Pride of the West, Depot Mills, Massillon A, Paragon Mills Ringleader and Crown, choice St. Louis.
For sale lower than can be brought from the West.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
jy21 175 and 174 Wood Street.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 13, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the

SIX PER CENT.

Municipal Bonds of the City of Allegheny,

that the Coupons on said Bonds coming due January 1st, 1870, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa.
de14 r.7

J. K. EWING.....J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,
No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done. oc6-y38

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By the A. & P. Telegraph.)

GREENSBOROUGH, Dec. 15.—River on a stand, with 4 feet water. Raining. Thermometer 40.

OIL CITY, December 15.—River at a stand, with 42 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 39, at six o'clock P. M.

MORGANTOWN, Pa., December 15.—River stationery, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather raining. Thermometer forty-three at four o'clock P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, December 15.—River stationary, with five feet in the channel. Weather raining. Thermometer forty-two at four o'clock P. M.

The river was stationary last evening with seven feet three inches by the Monongahela marks. Weather unsettled, with frequent rains, and that there will be another rise is almost certain. Mercury at 4 P. M., 40.

The Belle arrived about noon yesterday, and departed again last evening.

The Kate Putnam did not get off as expected yesterday, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, but will positively leave for St. Louis to-day. Capt. Jas. Russell is in command with Wm. Harbison in the office.

The Coal Bluff, which boat left here on Tuesday with a tow of coal for Horner, Wood & Co. grounded nearly her whole length between "Horsetail" and "Deadman."

The Mollie Ebert is filling up steadily and will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

The Argosy, from Cincinnati, was due last night.

It is expected that the new J. N. McCullough will be ready for business about the second week in January.

Work is progressing rapidly in the City of Evansville, and the new Carrie V. Kountz, is about completed.

—The following is the scale of wages paid on steamers plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, the last season, as furnished the St. Paul *Times*:

Captains	$ per month.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

Two drunks, and two vagrants at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday morning.

The Homeopathic Fair will close on Saturday evening. Dinner served on Saturday as usual.

The streets of East Birmingham are to be indexed and the houses numbered, an ordinance to that effect having passed Councils.

Messrs Seth Larkins and Peter Haberman, have been elected to fill the vacancies in the East Birmingham Councils, occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Walter and Foel.

Collided.—Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, a wagon on Federal street, Allegheny, collided with Dr. Reiter's buggy. The animal attached to the lighter vehicle ran away. The driver was thrown out. The buggy lost a wheel. Nobody seriously damaged.

Heath Zouaves.—The members of the Heath Zouaves and others wishing to join the Company, are requested to meet at the armory, corner of Sandusky street and West Penn, Railroad, Allegheny city, this (Thursday) evening, December 16th, at 7½ o'clock.

Combined Attack.—Yesterday John Schuler made information, charging A. Aronson, J. Aronson and James Bacon for assault and battery. Schuler alleges the accused were dissatisfied with a piece of work and had kicked him out of their clothing store on Liberty street. Warrant issued.

Arrested and Discharged. — Officer Long arrested a young man in this city yesterday on suspicion that he was connected with the Leatherwood bond robbery. The accused was taken to the Mayor's office, but there being no evidence implicating him with the affair, he was discharged.

Library Lectures.—Bayard Taylor will lecture before the Young Men's Library Association, at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, the 20th inst., and of course the house will be full. There will be no reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Butchers' Meeting. — Last evening another meeting of Pittsburgh butchers was held in the Allegheny House, Diamond, in reference to the re-leasing of the market stands. The business transacted amounted in substance to a resolution sustaining their former action, and agreeing to resist any "encroachment on their rights."

Why Is It?—The sidewalk on Webster avenue, opposite the head of Congress street, has been torn up for over a year, and pedestrians in wet weather are frequently compelled to walk in the street at that point. It is a great annoyance to persons living on the street, and the Street Commissioner should have the nuisance abated.

Runaway.—Last evening about eight o'clock a horse attached to a light barouche became frightened at the music from the Theatre, and ran away. The runaway collided with a pile of brick near the Bank Block, but continued on its way. At the corner of the avenue and Liberty street a second collision occurred with a post, which brought the animal to a stand still and wrecked the vehicle. The driver escaped without serious injury.

Personal.—Missing—Mr. Samuel Sickman, of California, Washington county, Pa. He left the National Hotel, Water street, last Saturday evening about five o'clock. He had on dark clothes, dark stiff hat; was of medium height, and weighed about 190 pounds and was about sixty years old. It is feared he has been foully dealt with. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be thankfully received if left at the National Hotel or at No. 145 Fourth avenue.

The patrons of Candor postoffice are much annoyed by much of their mail matter being detained at Bulger, an office on the Pan Handle Railroad, one and one-fourth miles south of Candor, while the latter office is between Pittsburgh and Holliday's Cove mail route, over which there is a daily service each way. Postmasters and Route Agents not on the Pitt. and Hol. Cove route, are requested to send all matter destined for Candor, via Pittsburgh.

Forcible Entry.—Mary Pratt made information yesterday before Alderman Taylor charging David Hatch and officer Mullholland with forcible entry and detainer. She states they entered her house in Lawrenceville, a few days ago, during her absence, and obtained possession of the same, locking the doors, nailing down the windows, and refusing to allow her to enter—claiming they were acting by virtue of a landlord's warrant, for collection of rent. Warrant issued.

A Great Story.—In another part of our paper will be found the opening chapters of a charming story, bearing the attractive title of "Buffalo Bill, the King of the Border Men." It is one of the most thrillingly exciting and interesting romances which we have ever read; and the lovers of romance will miss a rich treat if they neglect to peruse it. One of its chief attractions is, that its hero is not a myth, but a real flesh and blood character, who is even now fighting the savages on the western plains.

A Matter of Regret.—The local reporters of the city have occasion to feel gravely perplexed and worried over the probable withdrawal from active life of the worthy "Snibbs" Arnold and Len Hartman. This pair of shoulder hitters and roughs have kept the reporters busy in chronicling their deeds of assault and wickedness, and they afforded much material for items when items were very hard things to obtain. Alas! that the source of so much police news should be cut away inside of one dark eventful week.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.—The old and favorably known gent's furnishing establishment of Mr. J. D. Ramsley, 334 Liberty street, has changed hands. Mr. Samuel B. Foight becoming purchaser and possessor. The stock is large, fresh and inviting, and the new proprietor promises to continue the system of popular prices which has made this house so conspicuous. While urging our friends to bestow a fair share of their patronage on Mr. Foight, who is a clever and fair dealing gentleman, eminently worthy the confidence of the general community, we can assure them that at no place in the city can a better line of gent's furnishing goods be obtained.

Another Row.

A serious affair occured on Penn avenue in the Fourth ward last night, of which we were unable to gather full particulars. It appears officer Keefer, a substitute on duty in that locality, arrested a man at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, and started with him to the Twelfth ward station house. He had proceeded as far as Twenty-third street, when he was attacked by a crowd of roughs, friends of the prisoner, who attempted to rescue their companion. The officer resisted, and in order to secure the prisoner, who was giving him considerable annoyance by an occasional kick, he knocked him down with his mace, and then turned his attention to the attacking party, three or four whom were made to feel the weighton of his mace. After the fight had progressed some minutes, another officer arrived and the "rough" made their escape Officer Keefer sustained considerable damage to his clothing, but so far as we could ascertain no one was seriously injured.

The Standard Measure of Fleeting Moments.

The record of time kept by Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., practical watch and clock makers, and general jewelers, No. 68 Fifth avenue, has long been regarded by many thousands of our people as the standard measurement. This time is kept from daily astronomical observations made at their private and well appointed observatory. It is almost universally adopted by the railways centering in our city; it is the city time as proclaimed every three hours from the great alarm clock at the Court House, and, as most of the watches and clocks of the city are regulated thereby, the universality of Reed's time will be perceived and acknowledged.

In connection with our notice of the time, we might add that the general stock of ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches of home and foreign manufacture, fine jewelry, stationary, parlor clocks and ornaments, solid and plated silverware, diamonds, etc, is very large and complete and presents unusual inducements to visitors. Messrs. Reed & Co. have long enjoyed a leading position in their line of trade, and in consequence thereof secure a full share of patronage. We commend them to our friends and ask that a visit be paid their establishment during the holidays,

THEODORE THOMAS.

The Orchestral Concerts.

The wordless eloquence of music had never an interpretation more touching to the sympathies, or more powerful for the subjugation of every finer sense of the cultivated nature, than that with which the very large orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas last evening enchanted all the votaries of a science almost more than earthly, who braved the inclemencies of the weather, and were manifold repaid for their venture by the brilliant execution of an exceedingly well-chosen programme.

There are acoustic advantages at Masonic Hall which more than atone for the palpable inconveniences of its auditorium, to such a throng as attended the concert of last night. The benches are not comfortable, the door keepers were brusque and not seldom impertinent in their deportment toward the confused crowd of enquirers for seats, the two or three ushers seemed to know as near as possible to nothing about the numberings of the seats, and the arrangements generally, for the proper disposition of the people who had once got to the rear of the ticket takers, was a more unsatisfactorily perfect example of how not to do it than we remember to have observed ever before in an extended experience with places of public entertainment in this city. But the audiences came settled at last, and every impression of these vexatious annoyances melted away, vanishing like a summer morning's mist, with the first five minutes of the opening overture. From that moment nearly a thousand people were ears and hearts, nothing else, until the entire programme was completed.

Why attempt a criticism when the critique could only be, in the main and in particular, an unbroken eulogy? Had there been ought in this concert from which we could conscientiously with bold our praise, it would be more grateful to the writer to dwell upon the striking unity which could make us excuse more than one harsh deficiency. It is a question of artistic discretion, which we submit to the accomplished director, whether he would not illustrate a higher subtlelty of art by avoiding such an embarrassment of riches. Is he not afraid that too many good things may fall upon the ear, as upon a grosser appetite? Plain roast and boiled afford an agreeable variety to the palate which wearies of the *tonjours perdrix*. But we shall not quarrel with the elaborate taste, which, in an age by far too often and too universally material, errs on the more pardonable side, resulting the supply of an inferior sort of gratification to the awakening of quacks who cater for the millions with "Dixie" and "Lucy Neal." These things we can have every day, *ad nauseam*, but Mr. Theodore Thomas and his four and forty accomplished artists are but rare visitors this way. Let us enjoy them to the very utmost!

In the Tannhauser overture, we are transported into the next century, and in the music of the future Wagner opens to us a vista of sensuous delight which has no element of worth except in the regrets which attend the awakening from a delicious dream to the tame and vulgar realities of to-day. Better no brain at all than an intellect which is so subjurated by the purely emotional nature, that even conscience is mute, under the sweet fascinations which there, for no distinctions between the good and that which may be perilously evil, and delivers itself up recklessly to the most seducing intoxications of the sense. The music of Wagner touches chords in the most serious compass of our humanity which thrill with strange power through the glowing frame, and lull all thought into an unquestioning repose. How different was that eighth sympathy of Beethoven, which followed Tannhauser, bringing us back to true perception of present things, and in a narrative which seemed like the faithful recital of the trials and the joys, the loves, the perils and the last happy and peaceful recompense of a virtuous and noble life! The wonderful success of Berlioz in his instrumentation upon Weber's theme found a charmingly original expression in the artists of Mr. Thomas. Beyond that, we find in it but little that is remarkable—nor did we look for any more. Let us thank Mr. Leetsch for the success with which he, in Stigelli's beautiful "Pearl," as did Mr. Mosenthal with Schmitz, in Titl's charming serenade, convinced us that a perfect art knows how, with the trombone, the flute and the horn, to dispute with the violin the domain of musical instrumentation. In the "Tear," we heard now and then some touching interpretation of what might have been taken for Balfe's mournful but tranquilizing expression of "the heart bowed down," and this, from the *trombone* (!) was so nearly the gem of the evening that it was deservedly called for again, and received so. In the "Traeumerei" of Schumann, came to us such sweet glimpses of dream-land, in the nevenis of the student-artist, that the appreciating listener could easily fancy himself soaring up, up, farther and farther from this dull earth, until its tumultuous cries were all blended and ultimately lost in a faint thread of the most ravishing melody—a diminuendo of matchlessly beautiful skill. Yet Schumann's music is as weird as that of Wagner is sensuous, and both are in many features of a rich school. These reveries prepared the ear for the gayer witcheries of a fairy count by the mid summer moonlight, the elfin melodies of Oberon and Titania, with which Mendelsonn has artfully mingled the most natural glimpses of our own practical work-a-day world. The second part of the programme presented the most striking contrasts between the inspirations of Rossini, and the mere compositions of Strauss. By these terms, we desire to mark the broadest possible distinctions in the two types of musical art. It is difficult to conceive of a more conspicuous separation of extremes than is afforded by the respective works of these two writers—and last evening's audience could not have been insensible to that truth.

The overture to "William Tell" has never been so well rendered in this city. We say all that need be said, when we remark that it was justly dealt with. It was an idyl, a drama, a tragedy, a romance without fiction, historic truth married to enchanting sounds. The overture, like the opera of which it is but the synopsis, is throughout faithful to its theme, but with a wealth of *fioriturl*, and with a movement always grace and maturing into grandeur at last, which convinces one that the author was himself an agent for the time of true inspiration. The melody charms us, the expression is so eloquent as to be palpable to the dullest understanding, and the measures of the overture read to the ear like a thrilling chapter from the annals of the Swiss liberty. Another hand in either of the contributions from Strauss to last night's programme, the cultivated auditor was never suffered to forget that he was hearing a labored composition, an ephemeral bazaar piece of patch-work, not without many marks of real genius, but quite as full of proofs that the composer wrote, not for the critical judgment of future generations, but simply to tickle the ears of the groundlings in the open-air gardens of the great German cities. In the "Fackeltanz" of Meyerbeer, with which the evening was closed, the audience recognized a rare fidelity of interpretation for music so grandly massive that one could not but think it written for an era of great popular convulsions, of barricades, revolutions, overturned empires and peoples who thank Heaven for their liberties redeemed.

Every one was much obliged to Mr. Thomas for a programme which was wholly undisfigured by anything of Verdi. We trust that those miserable days are gone by, at least for this generation.

We have written of this concert at greater length than we intended. If our readers make sure of attending the second and last concert this evening, they will be still better prepared to judge of the fidelity of these comments. We are quite sure, too, that they will all agree with us, that the musical public of these cities have never before been favored with an exposition of such instrumental perfection.

MISSING.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Brakeman—A Horrible Suspicion.

Last night, about eight o'clock, a brakeman on a freight train started from the Union Depot in the discharge of his duty on a westward bound train At South Pittsburgh a stoppage occurred, when the absence of the man from his post was discovered. A careful and long search failed to bring him to light, and the supposition is that he fell through the trestle work of the railroad bridge into the Monongahela. He was not seen after the train moved out from the depot, and his absence would not have been noted but for the delay in South Pittsburgh. He resided in this city, but we could not ascertain his name.

Orders from the North, South, East and West, pour in upon Pier, Dannals & Co., at a rate quite astonishing. They manage to fill them all promptly, and are never troubled with dissatisfied customers. We advise all lovers of a good glass of ale, to use Pier, Dannals & Co.'s "cream."

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells, at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will make examinations a few days longer. What to do and how to make the most of time and talent explained. tf

THE COURTS:

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—The case of Kountz vs. McKelvy is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

50 Jacoby vs. Bell & McGraw.
52 Flanigan vs. Gibson.
54. Bigley et ux. vs. Baffum et al.
60 Mellon vs. Trunick et al.
61 Trunick vs. Juice et al.
63 Waring and King vs. O. B. Jones.
70 Irwin & Co. vs. O. B. Jones.
64 Reese vs. Morrow.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—In the case of Johns et ux vs. McAboy, previously report, the jury returned a verdict in the sum of $555,25.

In the case of Thompson & Co. vs. Kenyon, previouly reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $127,32.

Thoma vs. Lindenfelser action to recover balance alleged to be due on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

278. Little et al vs. McAboy.
305. Waring vs. Thomas.
306. Waring vs. Laffler.
316. Elliott & Son vs. Neal.
317. Barnes vs. Lindsay et al.
318. Smith vs. McAboy.
319. Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
320. Hughes, et ux. vs. Franey.
310. Commonwealth for use, vs. Miller.
190¾. NeCready vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
325. Myer & Co vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
326. Lynch vs. O'Riley.
227. P. & C. Railroad vs. Carling.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ella Oyler, indicted for the larceny of forty-seven dollars, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Vohr, indicted for felonious assault and batters, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty of the feloney but guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor, James M. Metz

In the case of Andrew Showers, indicted for larceny by bailee, the jury were instructed to return a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. C. Meridith, indicted for *former et cet*. Lizzie Leo prosecutrix. This is the young mulatto girl who was arrested some months since on a charge of infanticide, and the defendant is a white man about twenty-two years of age. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. William K. Kramer, indicted for adultery. Laura Allen, prosecutrix. The prosecutrix is a young girl about sixteen years of age and resided with her brother-in-law, at Coultersville. The defendant, she alleges, and her brother-in-law were partners in business, in October of 1868, to February, 1869, and during that time the defendant seduced her. The defendant is a young man about twenty-five years of age, and it appears was married in July, 1868, before the commission of the alleged offence. The prosecutrix told her story in a plain straightforward manner, and a most severe cross-examination failed to confuse her or elicit a contradiction of her first statement.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

47. Com. vs. W. J. Robinson, 5 cases.
82. " Matty McCracken.
84. " Thomas Rowen.
85. " Christian Stotfield.
92. " Thomas Davis
87. " Lawrence Bell, 4 cases.
89. " Charles Kerney.
90. " Edward Sulitz.
102. " S. S. Hoger.
104. " Daniel Jordon.
105. " Patrick Gallagher.
106. " Leonard.
109. " James Lang.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

120 Com. vs. Leonard Hartman, 3 cases.
123 " Wm. *alias* "Snibbs" Arnold, 3 cases.

A CITY'S GROWTH.

How Allegheny Progresses—Buildings Erected during the Year—Interesting Statistics.

In a conversation with the efficient and popular Water Assessor of Allegheny, Captain David Cornelius, we gleaned the following statement of the buildings erected in the city during the year. In a few weeks the final report will be presented to Councils, containing in detail the exhibit of these improvements, which are always the surest indication of the growth of the city. The statement will be found important to all who take an interest in the extension and progress of the municipality:

Wards.	No. of buildings
First	21
Second	45
Third	36
Fourth	23
Fifth	43
Sixth	56
Seventh	17
Eighth	12
Total	253

This does not include additions to public buildings, of which there are a number. Nearly all the houses are large, ranging from six to twelve rooms, a fact which seems peculiar in contrast with the great demand for houses of from four to five rooms. Nine-tenths of the buildings are of brick, a larger proportion than last year. The aggregate in number and valuation, as compared with 1868, shows a decrease of about one fourth. The majority are substantial and handsome buildings, exhibiting an increased attention to the matter of architecture, in regard to beauty and durability. Although the result is less than in 1868, yet the statement exhibits the growth of the city in a very favorable light, when it is remembered that in 1868 unusual activity prevailed in this line of improvement.

Arnold and Hartman.

Since Arnold and Hartman have fallen into the clutches of the law, with a fair prospect of serving a term in the Western Penitentiary, there is a disposition on the part of the public generally, to make their "calling and election sure" by multiplying charges against them Yesterday morning officer John Moore made information charging Hartman with felonious assault, for attempting to cut him with a knife, when in the house of Jenny Leib. Hartman waived a hearing and in default of $3,000 bail, a commitment was lodged against him.

Officer Anderson, who we neglected to state in our report of the affray, received a severe stroke on the side of the face with a brick which was thrown at Hartman by one of the citizens after the officer had hold of him, made information before the Mayor yesterday morning, charging Arnold with felonious assault, alleging that after he had arrested Hartman, Arnold made an assault upon him with a knife.

Jenny Lieb, the proprietress of the house in which the affray began, made information charging both Arnold and Hart man with felonious assault, alleging that they made an attack upon her and threatened to cut her heart out with a large knife before she summoned the officers.

Hartman also waived a hearing in this case, and in default of $1,000 bail another commitment was lodged against him. "Snibbs" demanded a hearing and was brought out of jail and taken to the Mayor's office handcuffed, and after a hearing was returned to the jail and commitments lodged against him in both cases.

The informations were returned to Court immediately, and we learn that true bills were found by the Grand Jury in each case.

As will be seen by our Court reports Arnold and Hartman will be tried Friday, and it is possible that they may be sent to the Penitentiary on Saturday.

Groceries for Holidays and all Days.

Messrs. R. & A. Carson, wholesale and retail grocers, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, just opposite the depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. W., have a large stock of the choicest groceries, and, in fact, everything necessary for the culinary department of the household. They have, besides, some of the finest brands of Havana, and other segars. Mr. Robert Carson, the senior member of the firm, is a very clever gentleman of first rate business qualifications. Captain Alexander Carson, the junior member, conducts everything with military precision. They are both very popular in the mercantile community, and do a flourishing business. Their location is convenient, being right opposite the depot, where all trains stop. No more reliable gentlemen to deal with.

Dexter Washing Machine.

It has no equal. It is simple, cheap, durable and effective. Selling rapidly—75 machines per week.

Also, Wringers, Clothes-horses, &c.

This Machine is sold on monthly payment, at R. H. LONG's, Agent, No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny city. County Rights for sale. 3

EDUCATIONAL.

Upper St. Clair Institute.

Pursuant to adjournment, Upper St. Clair Township Teachers' Institute met at School No. 4, Miss Rebecca E. Tannehill, instructress. The forenoon session of the Institute was devoted as usual to the examination of the regular classes of the school. The excellent order and apparent interest exhibited by the scholars in their recitations gave good evidence of the teacher's ability to govern and instruct. At the forenoon exercises by the pupils, addresses were delivered by the different members of the Institute, which were appropriate and interesting to all present, and replete with numerous hints of special interest alike to teachers and pupils, and not a few hits slyly poured on the heads of the inoffending patrons, for their carelessness and indifference with regard to the education of their children. The audience then enjoyed an interval of an hour, during which time they heartily regaled themselves on a sumptuous repast furnished by the ladies of the district. The hour of adjournment having expired, the Association was again convened at the call of the President.

The afternoon programme opened with an essay from the pen of Miss Hattie Kerr, subject, "The Teacher's Duty." The performance was well written, delivered in a pleasing manner and contained numerous useful and valuable ideas.

Prof. W. A. Meloney drilled a class in mental arithmetic, in which not only the township took part, but also those of adjoining districts invited with the class, making the exercises quite interesting to all.

This was followed by a discussion on the best methods of teaching Notation and Numeration. The question was opened by Miss Ross, after which the discussion became general. There were numerous methods of teaching this difficult subject given, many of which were practical and good, while others were equally erroneous and hurtful.

This was followed by select reading by Miss Rebecca Tannehill. The last performance of the programme was a class drill in elocution. This exercise was conducted by Miss B. Leestriell, who spared no effort to make the exercise interesting and instructive.

This was the first opportunity we have ever had of visiting this association of teachers. We must say that we were well pleased with the manner in which they conducted the Institute, and we have no doubt if they continue their efforts, that they will be the pride of St. Clair up to the proper standard of education, and render her schools second to none in the country.

The next meeting of this association will be held at school room No. 5, (known as Phelps' school house,) December 17 & 18, at which time a large audience and interesting exercises are anticipated.

WATER.

The Water Supply.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:

Believing that I can give some information on this much agitated subject, I beg your attention for a few moments.

At a period last summer when the Allegheny river was at its lowest stage, I was one of a Pleasure Party of Pittsburgh Bank Clerks who descended it from Franklin in an open rowing boat, drinking river water nearly the whole way. For these reasons we think we know whereof we affirm.

As the result of observation, I say that the Allegheny river, to within eight miles of the point, is as pure and good as ever it was. There is no trace of oil until below the refineries, which are continually pouring out their filthy refuse. I believe if our water supply was procured at a point ten miles above the city, and care was taken that no refineries were located above said point of supply, that our present difficulties would be entirely removed. AQUA.

The Water Question.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your correspondent "Asterisk," who dislikes personalities, says in your issue of Monday, "it is well known that agitation is one means of purifying water," and that "according to some accounts the city disbursing officer keeps a loose string on the public purse."

The first statement is not a fact, and the second is a personality.

Or is "Asterisk" trying playfully to befog the people in stating one of these two fictions? OBSERVER.

Fayette Literary Society.

The Fayette Literary Society met according to adjournment at the Fayette School House, on Friday evening, December 10th. The house was crowded to overflowing, and many were unable to secure even comfortable standing room. The meeting was a very interesting one. Amongst the performances was a keen essay by Miss Emma S. Dickinson on the subject of "Intemperance." The lady administered a cutting rebuke to those young men who could not attend a party or a wedding but what they must carry along a bottle or two of "California Bitters," or, in other words, a bottle or two of whisky or "distilled damnation." We certainly agree with the young lady that such young men are on the descending scale and going to ruin at a galloping pace, and that "the times are sadly out of joint" when such things are winked at and encouraged. Mr. Geo. Y. McKee read Trowbridge's poem of "The Vagabond" This is an excellent poem, depicting the reward coming to the great fiddler and his dog. Mr. McKee read it in an admirable manner, and was loudly applauded. "The Tea Party," a very amusing dialogue, was performed by Misses Sallie A. Dickson, Maggie McCandless, Maggie Stonespiher and Mary Scott. The young ladies looked the go-siping old women to perfection, and by their excellent acting received much applause. Mr. David W. Wilson delivered an oration on "Covetousness and Intemperance," which was well prepared and well spoken. Mr. Wilson is remembered that in 1868 unusual activity prevailed in this line of improvement.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted o record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday, December 15th, 1869:

Thomas B. Crawford to Oliver Anderson Nov. 27, 1869; lot on Monterey st eet, Allegh. ny, 20 by 100 feet.....$1,000
Gustave Seriumacker to Mary A. Anderson, sept. 6, 1869; lot on Carroll street, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet.....$600
P. H. Shier to Elizabeth Gaab, May 16, 1867; lot on Washington alley 3, 5th ward, Pittsburgh, 25 by 100.....$600
J. M. Johnson to C. H. Schwarzberg, Aug 21, 1869; lot 21 R. 75 Fet on Jackson st eet, Allegheny.....$3,000
C. H. Lone to Mary A. Aulis, June 1, 1869; lots nos. 166 and 167, Lone's plan, North rayette township.....$600
Herman Miller to John Link, Sept. 19, 1865, 5½ acres of land in Ross township.....$1,000
Asa H. Brown to Petra Co Simpson Musgrave, sept 1, 1869; lots 122 and 123 irwin's plan, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Same to Julius Kruse, Oct. 26, 1869; lot 130 Irwin's plan, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
F. C. Mercur to John McClimmons, July 10, 1869; 14 sc es and 145 perches of land in Patton township.....$625
Thomas Kaple to John Kuhler, July 24, 1869; lot No. 33 an 34 McClain & Maple's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$450
Herman Manke to Bernard Gilmes, Oct. 5, 1869; lot No. 2 Peterson's plan, 15th ward Pittsburgh.....$1,100

Grand Opening of Holiday Goods by Thos. McFadden, Jr., 96 Federal Street, Allegheny.

We have never seen such a fine display of beautiful goods as Mr. Thomas McFadden has just received, and opened, perfectly fresh, to the public on Tuesday morning, December 14th, comprising the latest importations of Bohemian Vases, Toilette Sets, &c., Bronze and Parian Groups, Figures and Busts of celebrities, classical, antique and modern, in the greatest variety, to suit all tastes, especially when offered at such very low prices. Mr. Thomas McFadden, Jr., purchased his stock at *the lowest gold rates last week*. Besides this, comparatively small rent and expenses enable him to offer great inducements to purchasers which many cannot do. He is determined to sell at a smaller per centage than ever, so ,he whole public of the two cities will positively find it to their interest to give him a call at 96 Federal street, Allegheny. See his card.

A Word to Buyers of Presents.

What present for Christmas or New Year will give such happiness and joy to your family or a friend as a good and sweet toned musical instrument. Its influence will be felt not only now, but throughout life, and its tones will carry joy and peace to many hearts. This reminds us that the best place to buy such a present is Mellor & Hoene's mammoth music store, No. 53 Fifth avenue. They have just received their superb stock, selected for the holidays, consisting of pianos and organs of every style of finish, to suit all tastes and purses. Mellor & Hoene do not confine themselves to keeping a particular make of pianos or organs, but have a variety of celebrated makes, so that persons of all tastes and prejudices may be accommodated at their rooms. Give a call, ye buyers, at Mellor & Hoene's, 53 Fifth avenue.

Old Tim Linkinwater's Christmas Troubles.

"The holiday season is coming—holiday season! yes, holiday season!!" thought I, repeating to myself the words with all the sarcasm that I could command, for it is anything but a time of festivity for me. Presents to be purchased for five conceited young fellows, who think that they are fast getting to be young men; and worse than that, for their seven sisters, interesting girls, very interesting, if I do say it myself, but very nice in their views on the subject of Christmas gifts; and Betsey, the dear old girl, she can't be forgot; but confound it, she is worse than all of 'em put together—harder to please—I mean; last year I made a terrible mistake; we'd had the spout broken off our coffeepot, so I bought her a beautiful pewter one—may be she was pleased; maybe, whew. Well I'll bet you I don't buy her any more coffeepots for a Christmas gift! To be sure I'd be right this time, I said to her, "Betsey, I don't want to recall any unpleasantnesses that are past, but I want to get you a Christmas gift that will be agreeable—what shall I get you?" "Now Timothy, you know anything you select will please me." I thought of the coffee pot, but said nothing. "Well, my dear, I wish to be sure; how would a barrel of flour do?" "A barrel of flour," repeat she, with a look of queenly scorn; that was enough. "Oh! well! well!" says I, "a pair of shoes? maybe you'd like that better?" "A pair of shoes!" said she, bitterly turning up her nose until that lovely feature assumed the appearance of a meat hook. "By heaven, she echoes me," said I quoting from Otheilo, and seizing my hat I rushed frantically from the house, resolved to drown my sorrows in the flowing bowl, when as I hurried along Smithfield street my eyes were arrested by a sight that made me think of the treasure chamber of that poor, unfortunate old Inca who fell into the hands of that butler of three centuries ago,—Pizzaro. It was the beautiful store of Terheyden, the famous jeweller. Angels and ministers of grace! I thought I'll just look in here before I spend my money on manufactured spirits, and make a last effort to please Betsey. Well, what a dunce I've been, I thought, when I got inside. Of course this is what the women want—jewelry, and such beautiful jewelry! such rings, and pins, and bracelets, and chains—pearls, and rubies, and diamonds! Oh, I was fairly bewildered with the beauty of them; and, by George, they were cheap—they're all good, you know. But Terheyden's a practical jeweler himself, so when you buy from him you don't have to pay any middleman—only one profit, and that a reasonable one on his goods. Well, the end of it is, I just got all my presents there, and saved any further worry; and all I have to say is, if Betsey and the rest of 'em ain't pleased this time with their presents, I'm going to quit. It's no use to try to suit any one who can't be suited at 130 Smithfield street. Go and look at the elegant watches, diamonds, and gold solid gold hunting cases, which sell at from $28 upwards, cheap, rich and good.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and the lively competition in amusements, there was a reasonably large audience at the Opera House last evening to see Miss Maddern in "Colleen Bawn." Her representation of the character is exceedingly good. This evening the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be presented, with "Katy O'Shea!" as an afterpiece.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The audience at the Old Theatre last evening was not as large as it should have been, considering the excellent entertainment given at that establishment. The manager is exceedingly liberal in supplying his patrons with first class amusements. Herr Holtum, the cannon ball performer, and Madame Sanyeshare the chief attractions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Fox and his pantomimic troupe are drawing large audiences at the Academy of Music, and the entertainments are extremely amusing. "Humpty Dumpty" was presented last night in a very satisfactory manner, and the Kiraly troupe is composed of genuine artists. Go and see them.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—We are promised a week of unusual pleasure during the holidays, on the advent of Grau's celebrated German Opera Troupe. A Christmas matinee is among the attractions arranged for. The sale of reserved seats will commence to morrow morning at Kleber's music store on Wood street.

Holiday Goods for Presents.

We cordially endorse the following, which we clip from the *United Presbyterian* of this week:

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, commenced their grand semi-annual clearance sale of dry goods, on Monday of this week. This firm pursues the policy of closing out their stock at the end of each season, so that no goods may be carried over. This arrangement accrues to the benefit of both seller and buyer, as the goods are always fresh and new, and sold at lower rates. They have an immense stock of goods now on hand, as they are determined must be sold, notwithstanding the dullness of the times. In order to close out their entire stock of winter dry goods, every article has been marked down from twenty to thirty per cent. This immense reduction should only suffice to command the attention of purchasers. Barker & Co. have a large and varied assortment of cloaks, silks, astrachans, prints, blankets, house-keeping goods and all other articles in their line. Those individuals and congregations who intend making presents to their friends and clergymen, should, by all means, call at 59 Market street, as they can purchase the richest and most serviceable goods there at a very low price. No more upright and accommodating and upright gentlemen than Barker & Co. These salesmen are all polite and attentive. The goods are as cheap as they can be purchased in the eastern market.

The Weed Sewing Machine.

No more suitable, no wiser selection could be made for a Christmas or New Year present than a Weed Sewing Machine. These excellent family favorites occupy high position in public estimation, and deservedly so, for they have won their way up through true merit alone. Nothing can be urged against them, and there are few machines possessing so many conspicuous features and advantages. They are simple in construction, have an almost noiseless movement, accomplish a wide range of work in excellent and durable manner, and can be operated by a child. Messrs. John Biggert & Son, No. 116 Market street, are the courteous and accommodating agents for the Weed machines in this locality, and we respectfully invite our readers to call and examine into the merits of these favorites before making other selections.

Arrested for Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon, John Selwin and William Lavelle, two young men, were arrested in Allegheny for larceny. They had in their possession four new fur caps which it was supposed had been stolen from Pratt & Benney's store, Federal street, a few hours before One of the proprietors of the store had noticed the absence of the caps and notified the police, which led to the arrest. While in the lockup the men were recognized as the parties who carried away a lot of wearing apparel from a yard near the Fort Wayne Depot. They were locked up for a hearing.

Ladies' Writing Desks,

Fancy Boxes, Gent's Dressing Cases, Dolls, &c., &c., at MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

And Why is Milk of Violets

admired above all other preparations for blemishes of the skin? Because the ladies agree unanimously that it is the only article of the kind really perfect. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. W. Brinckerhoff, N. Y. general agent.

Stockings and Gloves,

for ladies and children, at reduced prices, at MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.—

The furnishment of dwelling No. 6 Gay alley, near Swift's church, Beaver street, Allegheny, will be sold on Friday (tomorrow), at 2 o'clock P. M., by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Christmas Presents.—

Great variety of new goods at MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

Constitution Water

is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS-T.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Wheat moderately active and firmer during the afternoon; No 2 spring 85@85¼c cash. Corn and Oats inactive and nominal. In the evening the markets were quiet. Provisions dull and prices tending lower. Pork is quotable at $30,75 cash. Lard 18½@18¾c for January, February and March.

Colors in Dress.

George Cooper has a sensible article on the application of color in the December number of *The American Builder*. There are but three fundamental colors—red, blue and yellow—and from these all harmony in painting arises. By the combination of any two of these primary colors, a secondary color, distinct in kind, is produced. After explaining that there can be no truly fashionable color—that people differ widely on the subject—that in the selection of color we must be guided by complexion and form—Mr. Cooper offers this advice to the ladies:

"Persons would do well, as a rule, not to permit any article to be thrust upon them, because it is fashionable. In the majority of cases, it will be in bad taste, and utterly unsuited to their requirements. It will be the choice of the store clerk because it is the most profitable or the least troublesome to sell, and not because his advice is based upon any fixed principle of art. Make your readers acquainted with the simple laws on which all correct selection of colors depends. Be enabled to go to a store with a clear knowledge of what you want, why you want it, and have it. The desire for colored ornamentation is common to the human race; all nations that have ever existed on the face of the earth have exhibited this common art impulse. There are no people, in however an early stage of civilization, with whom this desire of color is not a strong instinct."

The law of simultaneous contrast in color is too generally overlooked, consequently we have homes furnished at great expense, but devoid of beauty. When contrasted, the dark color appears darker and the light color lighter, and each color becomes tinted with the complimentary color of the other. In view of these facts, Mr. Cooper adds: "This law of simultaneous contrast will explain to ladies why it is that a dress which has been some time in use appears quite new when worn with one colored shawl, while with another it is almost unfit to wear, and will show that, by observing laws easy to be understood, they may effect a considerble saving in the year."

Beauty need not be costly. It simply depends upon refined taste, an educated eye, and a knowledge of the principles of color. When, as a people, we shall come to understand these facts, possibly we will be able to demonstrate that civilization is progressive.

Have Mercy on the Slandered.

Many a heart has bled secretly because of a cold look or frown from one who had been accustomed to meet them with smiles. Unfavorable appearances have blackened the character of many an innocent person. How careful we should be to spare the feelings of one, even who has erred, or perhaps who has erred almost unconsciously, has spoken imprudently in a fit of passion